THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 76

•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Struggle in Union Ranks Seen As Sign of Growing Strength; More Effective Action Is Aim

Greater Co-operation May Be Achieved Despite Internal Strife

Middle Way Sought

Unity Between Craft Groups Hailed as Answer to Lewis Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—The danger of a break-up in the union labor world through a quarrel over policy is construed by observers as essentially a growing pang—an important incident in labor's general move toward more effective and hence, at times, bigger organization.

In its cumbersome way organized labor is following the model set for it by business. As business perfects better teamwork, the labor which business employs slowly tends to pattern after it.

A House Divided

Labor's trend is toward wider co-operation, unless internal battles, such as may grow out of the clash between the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, makes labor a house divided against itself.

Tremors such as labor has never felt before are vibrating through its organization, forecasting either new unity or unexampled division. Several international unions fear they will be crushed and some day disappear by absorption into still larger unions.

Craft Union View

"If the industrial unionism, which today is being so strongly urged by some labor leaders, should be widely adopted, it would put our union almost out of business, and leave us only a skeleton organization," comments an official of the machinists' union.

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Teamsters' Union, went farther at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, too far some leaders think, when he said:

"If industrial unionism prevails, it will destroy the organization I have the honor to represent, as we touch every trade and industry in the country."

Leaders Apprehensive

Both of these men were apprehensive lest their groups of specialists should be swallowed up and lose their identities in unions embracing all the workers within an industry.

The tendency toward centralization has been climaxed in the labor movement by the demand of John L. Lewis, his coal miners and associated unions, for the massing of the workers by industry, rather than by skilled crafts in the mass production plants.

Though the industrial unionists propose to confine themselves to the basic industries, their influence seems bound to jump over the limits set, and invade the long established fields of the craft unions.

Whole Movement Involved

No monumental shift in labor organization seems likely to restrict itself to a single arc of the labor movement. Involuntarily the whole circle may be touched.

In brief, since effort to organize all the workers, skilled and unskilled, in a mass production plant implies greater co-operation, the drive for industrial unionism may indirectly stimulate larger teamwork among old line craft unions, entirely outside of the Lewis organizing campaign.

"The only reason for a labor union is its material or social benefits," remarks an international union president, who incidentally heads a craft union. "If labor sees a new type of union producing big results in the region of mass production, the natural feeling of labor will be to go and do likewise."

All Depends on Split

Doing likewise, however, will depend on success of industrial unions in organizing the steel, rubber, automobile and other big industries, and also on whether there is a split in labor.

Entirely apart from Mr. Lewis' industrial unionism, labor has found it possible to achieve co-operation between the craft unions which are composed of men working in skilled trades. The best team play of the craft unions has been evidenced on the railroads, and to a lesser extent in the building and metal trades. These segments represent but a segment of organized labor. Yet it indicates that there is a middle ground between the industrial union and the craft union, these two types of organization which are now struggling for mastery in the labor world.

Co-operation Possible

For instance, the unions of the baking industry have gotten together for the first time in the United States during the last year at Pittsburgh. The bakers, the engineers employed in the bakeries, the machinists, and the drivers of

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Green Delays Action On Lewis Program

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 25

THE American Federation of Labor has decided against an immediate campaign along lines suggested by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, for organization of workers in the steel industry.

William Green, A. F. of L. president, said he was working out a budget for a campaign among steel workers as directed by the last federation convention, and that this campaign will start in the spring.

Mr. Lewis a few days ago suggested a campaign which would cost $1,500,000, one third of which, he said, would be pledged by eight unions which support the industrial union idea, as opposed to craft unionism.

Mine Union Seeks New Contract In Anthracite Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 — John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and representatives of the Pennsylvania anthracite miners and operators are conferring here today on a new working agreement to succeed the present contract which expires on March 31. Optimism was voiced on both sides that, while the conferees were now far apart on the fundamental points, a satisfactory agreement would be reached.

The situation in the Pennsylvania anthracite region was characterized in both labor and coal trade quarters as one of the most serious facing the mining industry in the United States, since it involves not only labor, but social and economic conditions growing out of the light demand for "hard" coal and the so-called bootlegging operations of the unemployed miners who are working some of the mines in defiance of the companies owning the properties. Labor leaders said it was in view of these conditions that they were asking a reduction in working hours and equalization of work designed to make employment for 40,000 jobless anthracite miners.

Wage Increase Sought

The union is demanding an increase in wages, a 6-hour day, a 5-day week and a check-off system similar to the one in effect in the bituminous coal industry, where union dues are collected directly from the pay envelopes.

The conference thus far has brought no indication that the operators are prepared to accept these demands in full. In the negotiations they have stressed the position of the industry with regard to the demand for coal, the growing competition anthracite is meeting with from other fuels and the "bootleg" situation in the Pennsylvania field.

Their stand in this connection was fortified by the issuance today of a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

President Has No Money For Pet Projects

Mother Hubbard Role Hits Home—Treasury to Borrow for April Payment

Billions Called For

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—There were dust storms over the White House today, and financial ones too. President Roosevelt, cancelling all engagements including a rarely-skipped press conference, grappled with the job of finding $50,000,000 that isn't in the budget, to pay for seed loans to the poorest groups of farmers, particularly those whose wheat is today being blown out of the ground by dust storms.

Meantime, Congress showed distinct intransigeance on an important matter. The House refused to appropriate $1,000,000 for the President's shelter belt of trees from Texas to Canada advancing the same reasons it used in refusing $29,000,000 for Quoddy Dam and the Florida Ship Canal—that these projects had not been previously authorized by Congress.

New Budget Is Expected

President Roosevelt was today fitting these minor financial setbacks into the broader picture of his altogether upset budget. Expectation is that virtually an entirely new budget dealing with all the non-departmental expenditures will be forthcoming soon. Along with this budget must come a tax bill to produce $500,000,000 for farm relief, if not $100,000,000 additional annually to amortized the bonus.

In addition, the Treasury announced a $1,000,000,000 plus refinancing program for March. The announcement was made in advance, contrary to usual custom, and $559,000,000 of the money is being borrowed on March 15 to meet obligations only due on April 15. An extra month's interest will be paid.

Many Pertinent Reasons

The implications were: (1) That it was necessary to warn the money market in advance of the burden it must assume, and (2) that it may be cheaper to pay an extra month's interest at the March rate than take the funds in April. During April and May the money markets will have the opportunity to rest and rally strength for the June borrowings, which will doubtless be colossal, if not unprecedentedly high, in order to obtain cash to pay the bonus. Some $2,000,000,000 may be required.

Mr. Morgenthau's problem of raising the money—stupendous though it seems—was no greater than the President's task of straightening out his financial relations with Congress and the country. In the first place, Mr. Roosevelt is forced to eat the words he uttered confidently last year, in declaring that the 1935 seed loans would be the last under his Administration.

Politicians Get Credit

Already this month, Congress passed and sent to the President a 1936 seed loan bill, carrying obligations of $50,000,000—which is close to the maximum of $60,000,000 loaned in the worst years. The seed loans go to two classes: tenant

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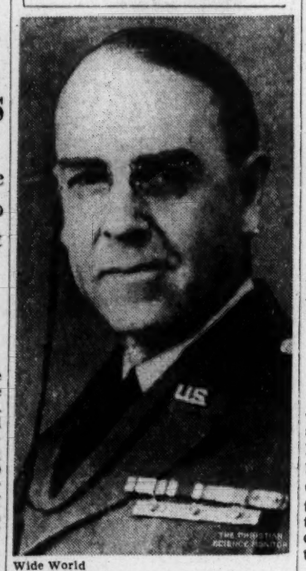
Plain Speaking



Wide World

Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood
Believed of Army Command

Hagood Removal Called New Deal Act of Resentment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Roosevelt Administration action in disciplining a colorfully critical army officer by removal from active duty was snapped up by the political opposition today, as providing another convenient incident to substantiate the general charge of New Deal interference with freedom of speech.

Precipitating a brisk Senate debate over the presidential order removing Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood from command of the Eighth Corps Area, Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware charged the Administration with "terrorism," declaring that "the charge that the President of the United States is endeavoring to create a dictatorship is not as unlikely as many people believe."

Called 'Terrorism'

"I was shocked yesterday to learn that a great general in the army had been relieved of his duties because he dared say what he thought before a committee of Congress," the Senator continued. "No incident could better illustrate terrorism in government."

Senator Hastings went on to charge that the late Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of Navy, was "forced to take the blame" when "somebody higher up" refused to permit three naval officers to address a woman's peace society, because there had been criticism of the Administration in earlier speeches.

But the Democrats permitted Senator Hastings to get no farther without an answer.

Mitchell Case

"Does the Senator recall what one of his Administration did to Bill Mitchell?" interrupted Senator Tom Connolly (D) of Texas.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson, stanch and sturdy Democratic leader, took the cue and jumped into the fray.

"The Senator from Delaware," he shouted, "persistently opposed a bill introduced by myself to permit General Mitchell to retire with the rank he held when he was driven out of the army." He declared that because he "exercised his freedom of speech," General Mitchell was "court-martialed, humiliated, degraded and compelled to resign the position he so valiently earned." General Hagood, he added, was "disciplined modestly."

The reference was to the late Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, who commanded the Army Air Corps in France during the World War, but was dismissed after court martial for his outspoken criticism of the army.

"Mitchell didn't inject himself into politics," Senator Robinson added. "His name will go down in history, despite the fact that the Senator from Delaware was instrumental in sending him to his grave without the restituton of the privileges due him." He then read from the Congressional Record to prove that it was Senator Hastings himself who objected to consideration of a bill to reinstate General Mitchell.

Charged With Campaigning

The debate then swung to a dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Teaching Code Is Sought For Social Topics

Educators Are Called On to Provide Way for Presenting Facts

Program Is Presented

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25—American schools must tell the whole truth about social problems and their liberty to do so can be guaranteed by a seven-point program Dr. Charles A. Beard, author and historian, of New Milford, Conn., told the department of superintendence of the National Education Association here today.

Dr. Beard was making formal presentation of the 1936 year book of the department which calls for a revision of the social studies curriculum and he was followed by a panel discussion participated in by members of the year book commission and the audience.

His program was in the form of a demand upon organized education as follows:

A Code of Good Practice

1. To draft a national code of good practice for the teaching of subjects which in their nature involve or touch upon controversial questions, a code incorporating the fundamental liberties of press, speech and religious worship guaranteed by our constitutions.

2. To define the rights and duties of teachers and pupils in conducting classroom exercises.

3. To secure the co-operation of parents and school boards.

4. To provide rules of procedure for the examination and adjudication of specific cases of controversy.

5. To publish a constitution for the teaching profession, setting forth the principles, rules, and procedure of good practice.

Arms Against Witchburners

6. To educate teachers and the public in the liberties, responsibilities, and duties of inquiry, research, and scholarship in American society.

7. To establish a national body, perhaps connected with the National Education Association, provided with funds and competent legal talent and charged with the duty of promoting and defending the rights of free scientific inquiry before the public in general and in particular communities beset by witchburners and fanatics.

Dr. Beard said:

"Surely, knowledge disseminated in the schools must be accurate, realistic and relevant, not false and fantastic. It can only be gained by patient study and by the exercise of the judicial or scientific temper. It must be comprehensive knowledge—knowledge that takes into consid-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Armed Isolation Doomed to Fail, Angell Declares

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1933, told American correspondents at a luncheon today that armed isolation of the United States failed in 1914 and must inevitably fail in the future. The reason he cited was the League of Nations.

"From the moment the League applies an embargo," said Sir Norman, "the United States becomes its ally. That fact may displease Senator Borah, but it is the truth.

"The United States is not going to fight 52 states for the privilege of trading with one. History has shown that the United States has become the economic ally of those states controlling the seas during a war.

"No nation puts peace first. Every great nation puts defense ahead of everything else, but because there are conditions worse than war."

Sir Norman argued that defense interests rather than soil led nations to war, pointing out that every British war since the Norman conquest was fought on foreign soil. He said the same was true of the United States during the last century.

"Armed isolation," he said, "will eventually work itself into a system of alliance."

He added that the collective system for peace which, he said, Great Britain was just beginning to understand, constitutes the sole method of averting catastrophe.

Sir Norman said he agreed with Senator Borah that British interests were threatened by Italy at present and true imperialists were the bitterest enemies of the present British policy and were actually sympathetic to Italy.

Yale Dean to Head Carnegie Institute

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25 (AP)—Prof. Robert Ernest Doherty, dean of the school of engineering at Yale University, today was chosen president of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Professor Doherty succeeds Dr. Thomas Stockham Baker, who retired in September. The appointment, announced by the board of trustees, becomes effective March 1, although Professor Doherty will not come to Pittsburgh permanently until the close of the college year when he will have completed his duties at Yale.

British Support of League Labor's Price for Arms Aid; 5-Power Bloc Rumored in Rome

Pact With Reich, Poland, Austria and Hungary Declared Under Way

Berlin Aid Held Necessary Factor

Mussolini Believed to Be Aiming at Oil Ban in Recent Negotiations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

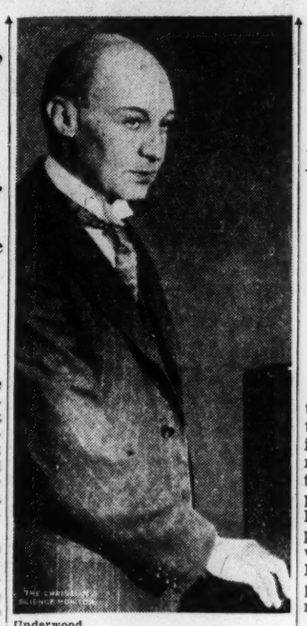
ROME, Feb. 25—Reports are again current in many well-informed Italian quarters that largely as a result of the Franco-Soviet Pact and of the sanctionist policy pursued by Britain and France, a five-power bloc formed by Germany, Italy, Poland, Austria and Hungary is in process of elaboration.

The general impression both in Italian and foreign diplomatic quarters here is that secret negotiations of the highest importance are in progress, which if brought to a successful conclusion will completely alter the present alignment of European powers.

Hurried Trips

It has been noted that Ulrich von Hassell, German Ambassador to Rome, has in the last few days had frequent contacts with Premier Benito Mussolini and with Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Fulvio Suvich. After one of these interviews last week, the German envoy went post-haste to Berlin to confer with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler. On his return to Rome he had another long conversation with Il Duce.

The Polish Ambassador in Rome also has rushed to Warsaw after an interview with Premier Mussolini.



Underwood

H. B. Lees-Smith
Former Cabinet Member Who Leads Attack on British Government's Sanctions Policy

Dr. Suvich, who last week had a conversation with the Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr. Egon Berger-Waldenegg, at Florence is reported to be planning a visit to Budapest.

Italian diplomacy, which since the outbreak of the hostilities in East Africa seems to have played an unimportant role in European affairs, thus is once more in full activity.

What exactly Premier Mussolini has in mind it is impossible to say.

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'Shadow Cabinet' Wants Government Control of Manufacture

Defense Ministry Sought by Leaders

Ask Assurance That Forces Will Be Used Only for Halting Aggressor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 25—Action was taken by British labor today that leaves no doubt as to the immense influence the workers may be expected to exert should the Government of the day propose to resort to war. The labor leaders have made known precisely on what conditions the various unions will support the Baldwin Government in its comprehensive plans for rearmament.

Meeting as the National Council of Labor, known as labor's "shadow cabinet," comprising the heads of all the great trade unions and leaders of the parliamentary opposition, the leaders drew up plans for making terms with the Government on the rearmament project foreshadowed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in his policy speech yesterday.

The conditions laid down reveal the remarkable unanimity of the labor forces, which, in their capacity of official opposition to the National Government in Parliament, have been pursuing a steady policy of collective security, based on the League of Nations, and against separate rearmament for imperialistic purposes.

Following a powerful pro-League speech by Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith from the opposition benches during the foreign policy debate, British Labor is prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent in so effectually rearming Britain as to put the collective security of the League of Nations absolutely beyond forcible challenge. But it will do this only upon the most complete assurance that certain conditions will be entirely fulfilled.

These conditions have been clearly laid down and never before has British Labor felt itself so completely organized or so unanimously resolved to enforce them.

Nor is it expected that the Government will reject any of them absolutely.

They comprise social as well as political conditions.

The first demand is for such wage guarantees as will only be possible if the strictest state control of armaments manufacture and profits is to be enforced.

The second was laid down by Maj. Clement Attlee in the Commons Feb. 14. It is that armament is one problem, not several, and that there must be "unity of supreme direction, unity of plan, unity of outlook." This means bringing the three defense ministries under some one central authority.

The third condition is in effect that as declared at this year's annual parliamentary and trade union conference the Government's entire policy must confine itself to commitments inside the League of Nations.

The fourth is that Labor must be satisfied that the new forces which it is asked to cooperate in creating are not excessive and will not be used otherwise than against some declared aggressor.

Revival of Project For Ethiopian Mandate Expected at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 25—Opinion prevails here that the most significant part of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's speech in the Commons relates to the possibility of Italo-Ethiopian peace negotiations through the channel of the League's Committee of Five.

There is general agreement here with Mr. Eden, however, that the proper organ for peace negotiations is the Committee of Five and that the proper basis of peace is the report which this committee drew in September, virtually putting Ethiopia under a collective mandate, with certain privileges for Italy.

League adherents here—perhaps too optimistically—believe that Mr. Eden would not have associated himself so wholeheartedly with this procedure unless there was something in the recent conversations, as yet unrevealed, which justified the public announcement. Hope at any rate is beginning to revive here that before long Geneva will again be called upon to examine with the consent of Italy and Ethiopia the chances for an accord.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Feb. 25

Ethiopian Planes—Held Up by France

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Paris—Ten planes purchased in America, allegedly destined for Ethiopia, have been intercepted in this city. France may hold them up, fearing that the purchase, made in the name of Frenchmen, constitutes a violation of American neutrality.

Addis Ababa—Ethiopia hears good reports from Ras Imru's "flying columns." Two days of Ethiopian victories mark a northward push in which 668 Italians are reported killed and an Italian base in Eritrea destroyed.

Syria—Independence From France Pressed

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Beirut, Syria—Part-way concessions are not enough to mollify at least two prominent advocates of independence in this country. Premier Attal Ayoubi, newly appointed, in turn appointed a new Cabinet of Nationalists. Two of the ministers promptly refuse to serve unless France gives Syria its freedom. The merchants' strike moves into its thirty-seventh day, with sporadic violence reported. France still continues its effort to liquidate the independence movement with concessions, ordering the release of students and others who were arrested for their part in Nationalist demonstrations.

Strike—Pickets Controlled by Police at Akron

Akron, Ohio—Officials of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company still refuse to meet with striking workers despite efforts of conciliators. The city grows tense as 128 policemen armed with riot clubs move in to enforce a court injunction against mass picketing. Strikers at present comply with injunction stipulations restricting their pickets to little knots of 10 at each of the 44 entrances. Indications from Associated Press dispatches are that the machinery is set for the bringing in of strikebreakers, or workers, or both.

Apprehension that the strikebreakers, some dressed in "tin hats," would not long respect the court injunction induced Sheriff James T. Flower to seek aid from National Guard troops, only to be told that as yet there was no need for them.

Naval Parley—Italy Issues Ultimatum

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London—The Naval Conference hears Italy issue an ultimatum. Not until economic sanctions and the Franco-British fleet in the Mediterranean Sea are withdrawn, will Italy co-operate in any naval accord. Count Giuseppe Raineri-Biscia, upon his return from Rome, announces this Italian decision to Viscount Monsell, British First Lord of the Admiralty.

England had anticipated such a bargaining wedge. Unconfirmed reports are circulating that England will propose an Anglo-German-American naval agreement. France and Italy appear to attach too many strings to their participation in a naval accord.

Washington—The State Department announces that no reports have come through Norman H. Davis, head of the American naval delegation, of the rumored proposal for an Anglo-German-American pact.

End of sanctions demanded by Italy: Page 1.

Alliances—Will Italy Tie With France or Reich?

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Rome—Rumors of a profound reshuffling in European alliances are so numerous that they reach the magnitude of news. Italy is galvanized

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Defense Estimates Passed by Commons; 'Shadow Cabinet' Meets

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Prompt approval of the supplementary estimates for the nation's fighting forces were voted yesterday by the British House of Commons.

The estimates included £4,850,000 for the Royal Navy, £1,350,000 for the Army and £1,611,000 for the Royal Air Force.

Lord Stanley, Parliamentary and

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Congressmen Are Not Safe From Arrest in Most Cases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Members of Congress took time out from legislative duties yesterday to discuss the extent of immunity from arrest granted them under the Constitution.

The question arose over a type of arrest unknown to the framers of the Constitution—the traffic violation. The immediate matter of concern was a series of stories running in the Washington Post under the title, "You Can't Arrest Me!" in which a reporter chronicles his daily discoveries of traffic law infringements supposedly committed by cars bearing congressional license plates.

These special plates were introduced three years ago so members might stop in "no parking" zones in front of public buildings where they have official business to transact.

Leeway Given by Law

The law states that the tags, "when used by them individually on official business, shall authorize them to park their automobiles in available curb space in the District of Columbia, except within fire plug, fire house, loading station and loading platform limitations."

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, a Constitutional authority told the Senate yesterday that the privileges Constitution framers meant for members of Congress are limited only to civil offenses. "In the eye of the criminal law or laws for the protection of life or the safety of the citizens a member of Congress is in no wise favored," declared the Senator. "He is simply a citizen."

The Constitution says:

"They (Senators and Representatives) shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same."

Says Clause Misunderstood

Senator Borah held that the public generally and even some of the law enforcement officers had construed this clause as meaning that Congressmen cannot be arrested, but such, he declared, is not the case, The Supreme Court, he pointed out, has ruled otherwise, interpreting it to be the will of the framers of the Constitution that members of Congress should only be free from arrest for civil offenses and for debt. Since we have no arrest for debt in this country at this time, it may be regarded that this provision is obsolete," he added.

Saying that the district is in some respects unfortunate because it has no voice in the affairs of government, Senator Borah said he thought it ought to be at least understood in the capital that there are "no immunities upon the streets either for foreign diplomats or for members of Congress."

In the House, congressmen were defended against the Post's charges by Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D) of Texas.

Only Woman in Ontario Hall of Fame Loses Place to Man 'Beneath' Her

TORONTO, Feb. 25 (AP)—The picture of Laura Secord, the only woman immortalized in the Ontario legislative buildings' Hall of Fame, must disappear, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn has decided, because it is painted over a portrait of Sir George W. Ross, Premier from 1896 to 1905.

Frank Worrall, Toronto art expert, discovered the picture of Sir George on the canvas that was bought by the Ontario Cabinet more than 30 years ago. He said restoration of Sir George's picture might be possible.

A story of the long-rumored double portraits was related Saturday by Premier Hepburn, as told to him by the late Victor Ross, former oil company executive and a friend of Sir George.

The former Premier, this account went on, posed for a portrait, but the Cabinet refused to pay the bill.

It was suggested that the Cabinet might be willing to pay if a historical subject were painted. So another artist painted Laura Secord, a farmerette who chased a cow 20 miles to warn the British of an impending American attack in the War of 1812. The Cabinet bought this picture—not knowing it was made over the portrait of Sir George.

An X-ray examination of the painting by Mr. Worrell disclosed the bewhiskered features of the ex-Premier, who was depicted as sitting in a small chair. Mrs. Secord is shown in a high-backed chair.

The hands of Mrs. Secord—which aroused the suspicion of persons who viewed the picture recently—were possibly done with a male model, Mr. Worrall says, but they were not those of Sir George.

Premier Hepburn said an effort would be made to restore the portrait of Sir George.

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Boston News Today:

Merchants Ask Surcease From Dog Racing Drain
Ways and Means Hearing Draws 800 to State House
Curley Holds Caucus to Repulse Ways and Means Attack
Federal Heads Will Urge Putting Bonus in Farms
Sawyer Asks Investigation of Bribe Report
State Counterpart of Wagner-Connery Act Urged

These and many other interesting news features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition. The new women's shopping column appears today.

Lehman Wins Public In Crime Bill Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's anti-crime program, covering the entire field of law enforcement in 60 bills designed to protect the criminal a little less and society a little more, lay covered by a drift of legislative politics today, but with signs that the Governor had the advantage.

Public reaction was favorable to his broadside against the revolt of the "lawyer-legislators" who have been able to hamstring procedure so effectively that only five of the bills have been passed by both houses after six weeks of session.

However, in the Republican-controlled Assembly, where most of the major phases of the program to bring the law-enforcement machinery of the State abreast of modern requirements remain locked in committee while those reported out were "marked for execution," the clock was stopped on this legislation for a week while the majority leaders vented their eloquence against the Governor's "gross misrepresentation" that his program was being scuttled by "powerful groups of lawyer-legislators."

Bills Are Put Over

On motion of Assemblyman Oswald D. Heck, majority leader, the bloc of 16 anti-crime bills calendared for last night's session was put over to next Tuesday in order that the debate might proceed "coolly and without partisanship."

The Democratic Senate, where the big legislative order has had easier going, meanwhile passed four more of the anti-crime bills after an angry debate on the floor, where the Republican minority leader, Senator George R. Fearon, declared the program had become "politics, pure and simple."

At the same time, four of the six anticrime bills passed by both houses to date were made ready for the statute books, with the announcement by the Governor that he had signed the measures providing that fingerprints may be kept by police if the person arrested has ever been convicted of disorderly conduct or vagrancy; requiring district attorneys to write out their reasons for accepting lesser pleas from criminals they are prosecuting; making it no longer necessary for the names of witnesses who appear before the grand jury to be endorsed upon indictments, and making it a felony to carry a concealed weapon without a license.

Moderate in Replies

Assemblymen James R. Robinson and Horace M. Stone, Republicans, and John A. Byrnes, Democrat—the three whom the Governor accused of being leaders of the "sabotage" movement—were relatively moderate in their replies to Governor Lehman's charge, replying in the tones of men offended rather than angered.

Mr. Robinson, labeling the Governor's attack as "unfair, unwarranted and unjust," insisted that the Codes Committee, of which he is chairman, had reported the calendar of anti-crime bills un-earmarked by committee consensus, not as a maneuver for general slaughter, but in order that the members would be "left in a position of the utmost freedom" concerning them.

Mr. Stone, whose Judiciary Committee has failed to relax its grip on the major phases of the legislation, voiced resentment at the Governor's criticism of lawyers because "the legal profession has done a great deal in the interest of human liberty," as for labeling him a reactionary, Mr. Stone said he was "content" if the term meant that he voted against new-deal legislation last year. The Governor, he declared, had been attempting "to Simon Legree the legislative bodies into an enclosure like so many swine to do his bidding on his so-called anticrime program."

Denies Being Influenced

Mr. Byrnes, a member of the Stone committee, denied his vote had been the result of "sinister influences" and declared that "not even the Governor can condemn a man in either house who votes according to his honest convictions."

The strongest verbiage came from Assemblyman Oswald D. Heck, majority leader, who said he saw in the Governor "the development of an incipient Napoleonic complex that is already being felt in Washington."

"Two years ago," he continued "when murmurings arose concerning his utility program, the Governor's opponents were immediately pilloried by him with being influenced by special interests.

"He always tries to pillory his opponents with some unpopular element of our body politic, and his year there is the attempted assassination of character and integrity by insinuations and innuendoes connected with the criminal element."

The Democrats, although equally implicated by the Governor with the obstructionists, were inclined to be placatory, with Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, minority leader, as spokesman, urging that further controversy could accomplish nothing.

Mine Workers Seek New Labor Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

report of a survey by the Anthracite Institute to the effect that about 4,000,000 tons of coal a year are being taken from the Pennsylvania field by "bootleggers" and are a net loss to the operators. The report says that 2,423,600 tons of this coal was sold in Pennsylvania last year; that Maryland took 396,700 tons, New Jersey 368,300 tons, New York 309,900 tons, Delaware 89,000 tons, and the District of Columbia 15,800 tons. Massachusetts is now taking about 1000 tons a year and Connecticut 2400 tons, the report adds.

"These figures were compiled after the most comprehensive check of trucked coal ever made," the report continues. "Every coal truck leaving the region for a week was checked as to load, origin and destination, simultaneously with checks at 52 strategic points in six states. In all, 22,834 coal trucks were counted during the seven-day period."

Philadelphia Mayor In War on Hovels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25—Five hundred houses have been condemned by this city, and another 1500 are marked for condemnation, Mayor S. Davis Wilson announced. "We will have no hovels in Philadelphia," he said.

"I don't care who owns them," the Mayor continued, "if they are not fit to live in I'm going to tear them down. With WPA money we will construct modern, sanitary homes for people of small income.

"Last year," he said, "the city paid private firms $100,000 for tearing down buildings. Now I believe there will be a clear saving to the city of $300,000."

He hopes eventually to rid Philadelphia of about 5000 substandard homes.

Fireproofing Called Cheap in Long Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25—The eventual economy of fireproof construction for homes, in spite of its greater original cost, was stressed here by D. R. Collins, Chicago housing authority, at a conference of architects, builders and real-estate men.

"Building a house of firesafe materials," he declared, "is frequently equivalent to saving the cost of an extra mortgage of $1000 or more. The owner of a house with concrete walls and floors pays so much less for insurance and maintenance, his depreciation is so much less, and these savings offset any additional construction cost. The resale value of the firesafe house is also greater."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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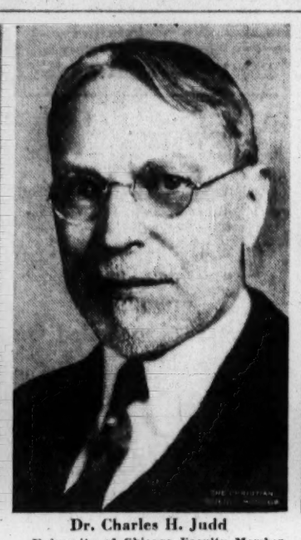
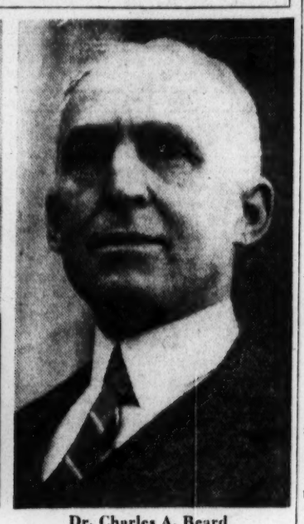


Dr. Charles H. Judd
University of Chicago Faculty Member



Dr. Charles A. Beard
Author and Historian of New Milford

Code for Teaching Social Subjects Proposed

(Continued from Page 1)

eration the known facts and factors that are relevant to any subject, topic or theme in hand.

New Elements Introduced

At once, elements condemned as controversial by the thoughtless are introduced into instruction. How could it be otherwise? Does anyone really believe that there can be a true history of the United States, for example, that does not deal with the great issues of banking, tariff, taxes, budgets, agriculture, industry, and labor that have formed, and still form, so much of the substance of American history and practice?

"Surely, no intelligent American believes that European history should be deliberately falsified by omitting all references to Communism, and by teaching, as one school persecutor has urged, only the geographical facts of Russia.

More Than a Betrayal

"Such perversion of instruction in the schools is more than a betrayal of knowledge and truth. It assumes that knowledge and truth are of no importance, that a nation can live by lies and deception. It is not an outgrowth of patriotism, as alleged.

"It represents an effort of partisan and narrow interests to intimidate and conquer the schools for their own purposes and ends. It is not only a false philosophy.

"It is an attempt to impose on the schools a species of tyranny foreign to American traditions, to the principles of American constitutional law, and to everything that scholarship must regard as its obligation.

"The judicial spirit and loyalty to realistic knowledge forbid scholars to surrender to this yoke of perversion and falsehood. If the schools must surrender to it, then let the schools renounce scholarship and accept the sneer of cold command."

Call for Academic Freedom

The resolutions of the department call for academic freedom "which permits the teacher the complete liberty of political conduct and thought to which he is entitled as an American citizen and which at the same time obligates the teacher to present all available facts in controversial issues so that a realistic and accurate picture of American life and problems may be presented to the students without forcing upon them the personal opinion or bias of any individual or group."

The delegates also are declaring for freedom of the schools from partisan politics and for their control by competent educational leadership.

An Educational Program

The resolutions embrace a complete educational program on which some of the features are endorsement of a full day's schooling for a full term of 180 days for all children between five and 18 years old in well-equipped, modern buildings; a salary for the teacher of not less than $100 a month with reasonable degree of security and legal tenure conditioned on professional improvement and a sound retirement system for all educational employees; such training as will aid pupils to recognize enemies of democracy, special privilege, ignorance, and selfishness; training in economic understanding and experiences suitable to children at every age level; recognition of adult education as a function of the public schools.

Community Forums

Community provision for forums and similar services with state and federal support; co-operation between the schools and other community and state agencies interested in adult education; provision for the needs of youth between the ages of 18 and 25; research and experiments in studies; more attention to small schools in the department program, with publication of a year book devoted to their problems, and adequate financing of education.

No mention of a specific bill for federal aid is made in the resolutions, but they declare for federal support based upon equalization of educational opportunity on a scientific basis entirely divorced from federal control.

Conforms to Fund Plan

This is in conformity with the proposed bill for an annual appropriation of $300,000,000 for federal support of schools to which an entire convention session was given over, addressed by Dr. Paul R. Mort of Teachers College, Columbia University, who helped to draft the bill; Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, who approves it, and Dr. Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, who was the only member of the legislative commission to vote against it. Dr. Mort stated that the preliminary $300,000,000 was only a portion of the amount which the educators hope to get, that the final program which they have in mind will amount to $1,400,000,000.

Assails Educational Slums

He made an appeal "to eliminate the slums of American education" and devoted the greater part of his speech to a defense of the omission in the bill of any features of federal control over the expenditure of the funds by states and localities.

"The only condition for receiving aid," he said, "should be a report of its use after the fact, which may be used by Congress and the public in appraising the contributions which the federal aid makes toward the purposes of the act."

Dr. Mort pointed out that there are general minimum improvements which most persons deem desirable "minimum expenditure on schools for Negroes; minimum school term; denial of the right to lower present expenditures."

"What state is there," he added, "that does not have in its educational and lay leadership an understanding of such simple correctives? To name them is superfluous. All that is really required is a statement in the purpose of the act, a periodical survey of what is happening in the states as related to these purposes, and a report to Congress and to the public of how well the intent of Congress is being carried out."

Dr. Judd argued that control of the expenditures is necessary in the light of historical use of such funds. In the case of the first federal support of schools, grants of land to the common schools in what was the Northwest Territory, he declared, "The land was wasted, squandered and in many cases corruptly dissipated."

Caused Disturbances

Later in 1862, when the Federal Government established land-grant colleges, there followed "in many states a disturbance of the equilibrium of higher education "with resultant quarrels with state universities which have led in some instances to the importation of outside surveyors "to adjust the programs of rival institutions so as to avoid indefensible duplications."

As late as 1917, "social damage," he asserted, was done by the Federal Government's vocational education activities "injected into the educational system of the country in a way which was partisan and foreign to the genius of the American people."

Sees Lesson in Depression

Dr. Judd pointed to the breakdown of education in many states during the depression as "unwelcome evidence of the validity of the douots which existed earlier about the competency of the states to administer unrestricted federal funds for education."

"It is time," he said, "for educators to face frankly the fact that in many cases the weakest department of state administration is the Department of Education."

Dr. Judd criticized the proposed bill for its "blind mathematical distribution of the spoils."

Cuts Proposed Fund

He urged that instead of $300,000,000 to be given on a per capita basis coupled with uniform equalization that only $50,000,000 or $75,000,000 be appropriated for aid to those states where the income is low with the distribution in the hands of a small commission of experienced educators presided over by the United States Commissioner of Education.

The United States office of education should be strengthened to survey the success of the distribution and to recommend revisions in the plan, Dr. Judd asserted, and the states should be required to make no discrimination against pupils on the grounds of race or color, to keep the schools open for an adequate term each year, and to enforce compulsory attendance over a period of years.

Dr. Coffman deplored "an increasing tendency on the part of the Federal Government to dominate, through the use of money and power, certain aspects of the higher educational program," and said:

"The National Youth Administration, with its laudable general aims and purposes, is being administered in a manner that is very questionable. It is divorced from existing educational agencies. It is administered by persons who qualify primarily because they belong to a particular political party, and it is controlled by a central office which determines the policies for all states.

"These conditions certainly create a presumption in favor of the political domination of the schools. It would be an easy step from this to a situation where the materials of instruction would be suggested and then required from Washington.

"Government should be voluntarily determined and voluntarily altered to meet changing conditions but never at any time permit unlicensed liberty on the one hand nor absolute domination on the other. Its leadership should be intellectual and not partisan, and children of the nation should be regarded as future citizens and not as wards of the state."

President Urges Study of Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in a letter to the N. E. A. convention here said:

"During times like these, when changes are widespread and rapid, schools and colleges have an unusual responsibility to bring to the people an understanding of these changes in order that modification in governmental processes may be made rapidly enough to keep government abreast of the demand for social and economic progress.

"If governmental changes lag too far behind vital social needs, the Government is bound to appear impotent in its effort to serve the common citizen and to advance the public welfare."

President Lacks Cash For Pet Projects

(Continued from Page 1)

farmers and other impoverished growers in the South and West, who have received little visible and direct aid from the other phases of the farm relief program.

At least, that is the argument in Congress. The Secretary of Agriculture takes a critical line, believing that the multifarious forms of farm relief ought to be enough, and President Roosevelt shares this view. But Congress—perhaps out of long adherence to the ancient American tradition of free seeds—insists on the right to make seed loans. Credit for these loans redound to Congressmen, not alphabetical agencies. Even Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, Senate leader, favored the bill which President Roosevelt formerly opposed.

Searches Money Drawer

The President has accepted Congress' dictum, and is now scratching around in the revenue bins to find the wherewithal.

His apparent surrender is expedited by the latest reports of dust storms in the Southwest, which are inflicting severe hardship on farmers who have suffered from drought for many successive years. In addition, disastrous floods are reported in other parts of the country, with effects on winter wheat and other crops which may require reseeding.

Both cotton and wheat reseeding will evidently be required in appreciable areas. To buy the seed, farmers need the loans.

West Lags in Paying

Repayment of seed loans have in the past been better than many if not most of the more highly-secured and touted loans. The general average last year is already about 63 cents on the dollar, with more likely to come in. In the South, repayments have averaged much higher. Delinquencies come mainly from western districts where farmers have been repeatedly hit by bad crop years.

As if the job of finding $50,000,000 which Congress insists must be paid were not enough, President Roosevelt also has to get the $29,000,000 for Quoddy and the Florida Ship Canal, as well as $1,000,000 for his tree belt, if he is really wedded to these projects.

Quoddy Is President's Pet

Of the three, Quoddy is the only one on which work has progressed so far that retreat would be highly unprofitable, and it is the President's own particular favorite. He has been continuously lukewarm on the Florida project, and the tree belt—while originated on his sponsorship—is quite widely accepted as "one of those things." While Congress refused the $1,000,000 for actual work on these trees which were to prevent droughts, it did not hold back $99,152 for continued study of the project.

On top of all this is the farm tax problem, the bonus borrowing question, the still unestimated relief costs of the coming fiscal year. And it's election year, when every extra dollar of taxes is held to mean any quantity of votes.

Bethlehem Steel Pays $7,594,796 in Pensions

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corporation's pension program has resulted in the payment of $7,594,796 to employees since the plan was started in 1923, the annual report of the corporation's pension board, issued yesterday, declared. This year's payments of $840,255 represented .99 of 1 per cent of the total pay roll.

The pension roll now comprises 1921 retired employees, who withdrew at an average age of 66 years. On the average they had 35½ years of service at the time of retirement.

Hagood Removal Called New Deal Act of Resentment

(Continued from Page 1)

cussion of a declaration by Senator Robinson that another high-ranking army officer, Maj. Gen. F. C. Bolles Commandant of the Seventh Corps Area, was actively campaigning for a presidential candidate of his own.

Senator Hastings asked if the reference to General Bolles should be taken as a warning that punishment might be meted out to other officers antagonistic to the New Deal, to which the Democratic leader replied:

Army Regulations

"I had not intended it that way, but since it has been suggested, I think it would be well for all our army officers to take into consideration the regulations which bind them." As for Senator Hastings's remarks about free speech and terrorism, Senator Robinson said there was never a time "when the right to speech and the right to write have been more liberally enjoyed than at this time."

There was a tacit recognition in Administration quarters that a political blunder had been committed and that probably the authorities would have been wiser to ignore what General Hagood said last December before the House War Appropriations Subcommittee about the character of WPA expenditures.

This reaction followed an outburst of criticism on Capitol Hill, from Republicans and a few Democrats alike, and the American Liberty League wasted no time in getting out a public statement declaring that "unfortunately there is nothing surprising in the disciplinary measure taken against General Hagood," and calling attention to the following paragraph they issued about 10 days ago:

"Dictatorship"

"Suppression of free speech and a free press and denial of the right of citizens to petition their government are the universal weapons of dictatorship."

Deliberately Weighed

But in circles where the political opportunities of the incident were less keenly felt, there was a more deliberate weighing of the merits of the case, which left at least one Republican member of Congress agreeing that the general's removal was perhaps warranted by his actions.

Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont pointed out that the General cast caution and discretion to the winds when he termed WPA funds "stage money," and added that:

Discipline

"An officer of the army may think some things which it is not wise or discreet to publish. This is especially so if what he says can in any way be construed to be subversive of discipline or disrespectfully critical of his superiors."

It is, of course, axiomatic that when a man enters the military services he sacrifices to some extent his freedom of speech and must be expected to subordinate his personal views to general policy. It is also considered extremely bad form for a military officer to criticize publicly another department of the Government which he serves and which he is under obligation to defend, regardless of his personal feelings.

Administrative but "Unusual"

While the War Department stood by its statement that the General's removal was an administrative matter which did not require explanation, it was universally assumed that it had been ordered from the White House, an assumption which was not denied there.

It was conceded at the War Department that the order relieving the General of his active command and sending him to his home was "unusual" and contrary to existing practice. The General is the third ranking active officer in the army. He has served about two and a half years as commandant of the Eighth Corps Area and is scheduled for retirement in another year. Under such circumstances an officer of his rank would normally expect to retain his appointment until the date of his retirement for age.

War Department Criticized

The most violent attack on the administration for the incident emanated from Representative Tom Blanton (D.) of Texas, who declared that George H. Dern, Secretary of War, Harry A. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, and Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, should all be impeached, and that he would see to it "that the War Department does not get away with it."

Representative John J. McSwain (D.) of South Carolina, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, was also sharply critical of the incident.

Mr. Blanton has been at outs with the Administration frequently of late, and Mr. McSwain was reprimanded by the White House last year for an indiscreet "leak" of confidential testimony which nearly precipitated a diplomatic incident with Canada.

Officers in Politics

Recalled by the affair was another recent political tempest involving three high naval officers and the marine band. The band was to play and the officers were to speak at a session of the Women's Patriotic Conference for National Defence.

Bainbridge Colby, a former Democratic Secretary of State, made a speech sharply critical of the present Democratic Administration. The band was dramatically withdrawn from its platform and the speeches of the three naval officers were canceled. The rule behind this was that officers of the armed services are not to take any part in politics or associate themselves in any way with an affair which has political color.

Snowdrifts Fail to Melt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25 — Homeowners who view the high drifts of snow outside their windows with the belief that a lot of snow has fallen this winter are disillusioned, according to Leon B. Cummings, official weather observer at City Hall. Mr. Cummings says only 52 inches of snow has fallen this season. In 1915-1916 the snowfall was 141.5 inches. The difference is that this year the temperature has been so low little of the snow has melted.

Couzens Opposes Manifold Jobs of Democratic Bursar; Says It Gives Undue Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Walter J. Cummings is the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and, in addition to that, as Senator James Couzens (R) of Michigan has been pointing out to his colleagues of the Senate, he is:

1. Trustee of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
2. Chairman of the board, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company.
3. Director and stockholder in the American Can & Foundry Company and three other companies.
4. Coreceiver of the Chicago City Railways.

As chairman of the Continental Bank, Mr. Cummings, says Senator Couzens, receives annual salary of $75,000 a year. As trustee of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway he receives $15,000.

Couzens Doesn't Like Idea

The way Mr. Cummings received these two latter posts is also being emphasized by Senator Couzens, who is an ancient opponent of the practice of bestowing positions of public trust on persons active in the political world.

Mr. Cummings was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and became treasurer of the Democratic National Committee March 15, 1934. It was before Mr. Cummings had taken the latter post, however, that the RFC advanced $50,000,000 to the Chicago bank, "and Mr. Cummings was made chairman of the board," says Senator Couzens, "although he had had no previous banking experience."

The salary was originally $50,000 a year, but later was advanced to the present $75,000.

Another RFC "Handout"

It was through the RFC, also, that Mr. Cummings got his $15,000 as railroad trustee. This appointment occurred after he had become treasurer of his party. His name was recommended by Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC when the railroad was in financial difficulties and the Government aided it. The court approved his name, and he was later approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senator Couzens made clear that he directed no personal charge against Mr. Cummings, but was merely carrying on the fight he has waged for years against the affiliation of politics with the juicy plums of commerce and industry. Senator Couzens' remarks were made as the Senate passed the Administration bill to exempt from state taxation all preferred bank stocks, notes and debentures held by the RFC. The bill passed yesterday by vote of 38 to 28, along with an amendment reducing the interest rate on RFC loans to closed banks from the present 4 per cent to 3½ per cent.

Protests Cummings' Power

Senator Couzens objected to the "interlocking directorates" of Mr. Cummings, quite apart from his position as Democratic national treasurer.

"He is in a position to parcel out railroad equipment," said Senator Couzens. "It is alleged that Mr. Cummings is interested also in the Brill Manufacturing Company, which makes equipment for transportation companies."

Senator Couzens thought Mr. Cummings' appointment as railroad trustee was "much more vicious" than as bank chairman, since it was made after he had become treasurer of the Democratic Party.

"Will the Senator advise me and others," asked Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, "as to the total combined salaries of Mr. Cummings?"

"I have only a record of $75,000 from the Illinois Continental Bank, and $15,000 as a trustee of the Chicago, Milwaukee railroad," replied Senator Couzens. "I understand he gets some small fees elsewhere. I do not know to what extent he gets fees from the Chicago City Railways. He is a co-receiver of that railroad."

Able to Prompt Purchases

Senator Couzens came back to the matter again and again with the tenacity for which he is famous.

"Mr. Cummings is able in these positions," he said at one point, "to control from whom the Chicago Railroad will purchase equipment.

"Not only that, Mr. President—I refrain as much as possible from bringing politics into this question—but as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee there is no telling to what extent he might exact contributions for the campaign."

This idea seemed to come as a shock and a surprise to Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois, the majority whip. He could not quite believe his ears.

Couzens Tells Lewis

"I take it the able Senator meant contributions to the campaign," he asked.

"I said that," commented Senator Couzens, bluntly.

Lewis demanded if there were any evidence that such contributions had been made.

"Oh, no," said Senator Couzens. "I would not have access to that."

He said he was making his protest "so, if possible, to create a public opinion against contributions from such sources," and added:

"I happen to know that, during the Republican Administration, literally millions of dollars were collected from persons who had income tax claims pending before the Bureau of Internal Revenue."

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, another independent Republican, added his voice to the protest.

Young Republicans In New York Resent 'Old Guard' Slight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—As up-state Young Republican groups overrode a resolution "condemning" Old-Guardism in the party leadership of the State, the Borah-for-President managers in New York are moving to line up this element for the Idaho Senator.

Meeting at Niagara Falls over the week end, the Young Republicans of the Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts gave much attention to the action of the Republican State Committee last week in affirming a list of delegates-at-large to the forthcoming Cleveland convention, viewing this delegation as entirely in accord with the policy of the national committee to keep convention affairs in the hands of the conservatives.

Much resentment was voiced that Walter J. Mahoney, president of the New York State Young Republican Clubs, was not on the list, and Melvin C. Eaton, Republican state chairman, was criticized for holding to the old custom of assigning the eight posts to organization veterans.

The Borah supporters, led by Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., were particularly vocal in denouncing the failure to include Young Republicans in the list as the handiwork of "the reactionaries."

At the Niagara Falls rally, sentiment against Mr. Eaton was outspoken and a resolutian attacking him was tabled not because it was not the consensus of the members, but only to insure co-operation for harmony in the forthcoming campaign.

Free School Meal Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25—Action was taken by the City Council last night to provide one hot meal a day for school children who are in need of nourishment. Superintendent of Schools Edward J. Russell was instructed to make an immediate investigation of the possibilities.

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Utility Abuses Tabulated As Inquiry Closes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25—The joint legislative committee investigating public utilities folded up yesterday, its work completed, after discovering nothing during its inquiry to indicate there had been anything in the way of improper relations between the Empire State's lawmakers and the public utilities.

The appointment of the committee was due directly to the uncovering in 1934 of letters between State Senator Warren T. Thayer (R) of Franklin County, and officials of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, which had acquired through him a controlling interest in the Chasm Power Company of Chateaguay, of which Mr. Thayer was vice-president and general manager. Later, it will be recalled, Senator Thayer resigned his Senate seat. The investigation cost the taxpayers $550,000.

22 Months of Investigation

The committee, of which State Senator John J. Dunnigan (D) of New York, was chairman, and Judge John E. Mack, chief counsel, placed its final report—a book of 111 pages—before the Legislature today. This report represents 22 months of investigation and public hearings, as the result of which it found that utility holding companies had been guilty of many abuses, including rate base padding and inflation of capitalization, while consumers held the bag and paid for the good will campaigns and propaganda by the companies. Only three instances were found where politicians were connected with the utilities, and no wrongdoing was discovered in any of these cases. No names were given in the report in this connection.

Municipal Ownership

The committee goes on record against municipal power plants as the alternative to regulation, declaring it is erroneous to regard them as a panacea. These municipally owned plants can, however, serve as an effective instrument for obtaining lower rates, it says.

"There is no question that the municipal plant can be, and often is, a very effective instrument in the hands of the people for providing themselves with electricity at reasonable rates when these cannot be secured otherwise," the report says. "Under certain conditions, the rates charged at such plants may properly be cited as a 'yardstick' for the measurement of other rates. It is absolutely wrong, however, to believe that a municipal plant is necessarily a panacea for public utility ills."

Compromise on Rules

The Public Service Commission has failed in effectively regulating public utility companies in the State, the report holds, but the investigatory body voices the belief that it may be better in the future. It absolves members of the public service body from any improper relations with utility concerns and declares that, while regulation might have been better, it has been as good, or even better, than that of any other state in the Union. The commission has lacked sufficient accountants and engineers to properly present the facts or to properly examine the inventories and schedules filed by the companies, it says, and much of the dissatisfaction against the body is attributed to the fact that it has been unable to bring about warranted rate reductions, being forced to compromise "to the dissatisfaction of the suffering consumer."

The report raps the practices of holding companies, declaring that while these concerns "were beneficient in their origin," the aim being "to call together under one control a number of small operating companies, tending to more efficient management," in practice they have "been utilized to cloak tremendous financial stock issues without examination and without adequate property to represent the stock so issued."

Holding Company Evils

"The holding companies have also been used to reduce the earnings of operating companies by the aid of so-called service contracts for which service amounts far in excess of their value have been paid, thus increasing the profits of the holding companies and its affiliates and subsidiaries at the expense of the consuming public and eliminating all chances of a reduction of rates, which would naturally follow efficient management and increased sales," it continues. . . . "Pending the litigation to determine the constitutionality of the (federal) holding company bill we have deemed it wise to withhold our suggestion of any legislation until the legality of such legislation has been established by the United States Supreme Court."

The report contains 11 recommendations for state legislation. Among these are recommendations giving the Public Service Commission increased power in rate reduction cases, prohibiting cities using surplus earnings of municipal power plants for general municipal purposes, a ban on all forms of residential electric rates based on the number of outlets or number of rooms in a house, thus eliminating the demand and requirement that utility cases file with the Public Service Commission all written contracts and arrangements having to do with the purchase of electricity or gas by the company, the aim being to regulate relations between parent and subsidiary companies.

Breaking Away From Winter's Icy Blasts

Courtesy of Thomas Cook & Son; United Fruit Company; Raymond-Whitcomb; Grace Line; Ewing Galloway

A Trip Into the Warmth of Southern Waters

Upper Left—"Good-by" From Deck of the S. S. Peter. Upper Right—Deck Sports en Route. Inset—The S. S. Santa Paula. Lower Left—School in Nassau, Bahama Islands. Right Center—Hauling Sugar Cane in Cuba. Lower Right—Selling Fruit at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

Ocean Trails to the Southward Allure Sun-Seeking Tourists

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. LeTour

In the year 1936 the people of the United States apparently are rediscovering the outdoors—the great world that lies outside steam-heated houses and hotel ballrooms and motion-picture theaters. Never before have so many skis and sleds and skates been bought for use at home, and never before has there been such a bundling off of overcoats and goloshes in a rush for the ships which seek the sun-drenched seas of Bermuda, and the Andean-ribbed towns of South America.

* * *

Right now is the best season for Bermuda, "they" say, although those who have flattened themselves under the sails of tiny boats in Hamilton harbor in the summer and early fall are apt to declaim that "they" know the pleasantest time to travel.

To the bustling northerner any day in Bermuda has its charm. No automobiles, no dashing hither and yon, a hiring of horse and carriage, a cloppety-clopping along the white roads between banks of pink oleanders, a lazy descent of the steep old streets of St. Georges and an even lazier climb back between the old plaster houses, sand beaches, sea gardens, what could be more wonderful except the sailing, sailing in little boats through the sunny days, or sailing in larger boats under star-strewn skies until the moon finally vanishes behind the headlands.

* * *

The English have known well how to preserve the staid quiet, the stability, the serenity of their lands off the American coast, and whether one bicycles through Bermuda, or along the coral island of Barbadoes, or down to the old sponge market in Nassau, there is something of this same Old World charm and peace which pervades the walled gardens, the forts, the tinted houses, the sparkling water, even the very flowers, almost Oriental in their splendor, poncianas, hibiscus, lilies.

While the landlubber takes his ease in the quaint old carriages and the sailor revels in his canvas the fisherman enters his paradise, dropping his line off Nassau for instance for sailfish, dolphin, tuna, barracuda, amberjack, kingfish perhaps even a blue marlin. In the waters of the Bahamas from Bimini to Inagua many a famous fisherman has reeled in his record catch.

"This country excels all others as far as the day surpasses the night in splendor" wrote Christopher Columbus when he discovered the new world at San Salvador in the

* * *

Bahamas and many a visitor from the land of sleet and snow has found it for himself "a new world."

Big cruise ships now make the rounds of the international patchwork of the Caribbean, St. Thomas where Blackbeard the buccaneer made his headquarters in the seventeenth century. Martinique, the little island which provided two queens for France, Curacao whose capital, Willemstad, is as Dutch as Amsterdam itself, St. Lucia with the famous Pitons, and Grenada "the island of extinct volcanoes."

There is the charm of the unusual in the marketplaces, heaps of tropical fruits and vegetables, baskets, embroideries and the picturesque natives, the women in vivid-striped or checked turbans and enormous stiffly starched skirts.

* * *

Swinging away from the open sea there is Trinidad "land of the hummingbird" with its great dun sea of asphalt, its gay country club life dominated by the English and its marketplace pervaded by members of the big Hindu colony.

The Hindus with their turbans are not the only foreign element on the streets of Port au Spain, for there are the Spanish women from Venezuela on the mainland, pantalooned Chinese, Negroes, quadroons, Portuguese, all to be seen against the background of gorgeous valleys and ravines where the huge bois immortals grow, where monkeys and parrots scream, and sloths cling at fantastic angles to the jungle trees.

* * *

Over on the mainland is Venezuela with La Guayra where towering red and green cliffs and terra-cotta tiled houses look down on the harbor from which Sir Francis Drake sailed off with a million-dollar loot. The way to Caracas lies between tree-lined roads where monkeys and macaws jabber away endlessly, native huts are tucked under tall mahogany trees and you end at the celebrated flower market for more gorgeous blossoms.

* * *

To the north are the islands of Haiti and Jamaica, both mountainous, both promising beauty and adventure and romance, but of such a difference. In Haiti the French rule is still to be found in traces left in the lush forests from which the forbidden tomtom once beat its omnious refrain. In Jamaica the British still rule Kingston and the surrounding country, Kingston once the haunt of Captain Kidd and Sir Henry Morgan and Blackbeard. In Kingston the traveler visits Spanish Town, the old capital and bog walk, a gorge of the Rio Cobre, and Hope Gardens where the military cantonment perched 4000 feet up in the Blue Mountains gives a wonderful view of waterfalls and plantations.

* * *

Back to the South American mainland one may go by ship or by plane, winging along the little ports of Colombia, and the bigger cities Barranquilla, Puerto Colombia and Cartagena. Cartagena is in the heart of the Spanish Main along the route of pirates and buccaneers. Its balconies and patios are Spanish, its ruins tell of the old days, and its modern new buildings speak of the new life of the South American republics.

Because of the water itself, and too because there is not too great a swing in temperature between summer and winter the islands and even the coast of northern South America are inviting even in summer, although most tourists from the north will choose winter as the best season for visiting them.

The last traces of the United States on this southward swing are at the Panama Canal, that cut which because of its geographical location makes one traverse it from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the curious fashion of going from west to east.

* * *

The tidy army camp, the locks and the cut will be on the tourists' reminder lists but here as in all of the islands one of the chief points of interest is the shopping center. Coming in without duty, there are French perfumes and Chinese embroideries, Japanese kimonos and Turkish slippers, all at bargain prices to prospective purchasers.

* * *

There has been plenty to see in the tropics but now before the visitor lies the whole continent of South America, whose beauty and interest and charm is just beginning to be understood by its northern neighbors. Past the stilted fisher huts the boat or the airplane will stop at Buenaventura, in Colombia and then at Guayaquil on the Guayas River, whose broad expanse is dotted with little balsas or house flats on which there live whole families, men, women and children, together with poultry and dogs. Here the visitor will bite into mangoes and enjoy their refreshment as he tours the plaza and the old buildings.

* * *

The best time to visit Inca Land, or Peru, is during their winter which comes from June to September. Lima, once the capital city of all South America, is rich in memories, Spanish palaces and traces of the gold-seeking conquistadores superimposed upon Inca civilization and the pre-Inca days. From the ancient buildings in the heart of the city beautiful tree-lined roads lead out to the modern suburbs with their tinted houses and lovely gardens.

* * *

Long-necked llamas poke inquisitive noses skyward as the modern planes fly overhead and everywhere the present and the past mingle to the delight of the visitor. From the plateau town of Arequipa with Mount Misti as its guardian one goes by railroad to Juliaca and from there by another day's train trip to Cuzco, the scene of the rise and fall of the Inca empire, its huge stone walls erected by the hand of man and so cleverly fashioned that, without mortar, their edges still remain close and perfect.

Across Lake Titicaca lies La Paz, the highest of all the Andean cities and the capital of Bolivia. Valparaiso with the famous resort of Vina del Mar the beautiful city of Santiaga are but an introduction to Chile, for the traveler will want to go still farther south to the "Switzerland of South America," the lake region where little villages drowsily rest beside enchanting water at the feet of tall mountains.

The trip by plane from Santiago across the Andes to Mendoza on the Argentine side is one of the modern marvels of the world and from Mendoza to Buenos Aires lie the pampas, vast pasture land for uncounted herds of cattle.

* * *

Buenos Aires is the largest city in South America, with its two subways, its water front, its beautiful buildings and gay life, its parks and its delta section where many boating clubs have headquarters.

One of the great sights of South America is Iguazu Falls near the frontiers of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, higher than Niagara Falls and wider than Victoria Falls. The only time to make this trip is between May and October.

* * *

Up the east coast of South America lie Montevidec with its miles of bathing beaches, the cities of Santos and Sao Paulo in Brazil, great agricultural centers, and then Rio de Janiero, to many the most beautiful city in the world with its mountains ringing a blue sea.

To the north from Rio lies Para at the mouth of the Amazon, from which one goes by steamer in a week's time or by plane in a day, up the river to Manaos, once the great rubber center of the world.

And then past the Guianas, French, Dutch and British, back up to the Caribbean and its islands, and the mainland of the United States, a great adventure in the finding of the outdoors.

Southern Resorts Show Trade Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Pleasure travel to southern resorts reveals an unquestionable upturn in business conditions, according to J. A. Blaser, New England Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. A 42 per cent improvement over last year's travel on the Orange Blossom Special and similar increases on other "special" trains to Florida and the deep South are interpreted as a general recognition of returning prosperity.

"Pleasure travel is one of the best indices of business conditions," explains Mr. Blaser. "Business travel, on the other hand, may maintain a fairly high level even in bad times. Firms redouble sales effort and there is a constant shifting of population in the search for new opportunities and for employment.

"But present record travel is predominantly travel for pleasure. It means that thousands of people again are able to take vacations in winter; to spend money without the expectation of any return except what the economists call 'psychic income,' which means the resulting satisfaction and pleasure. So great an increase in one season is thus an important gauge of the improvement in business conditions, and I do not believe that the season's peak has yet been reached."

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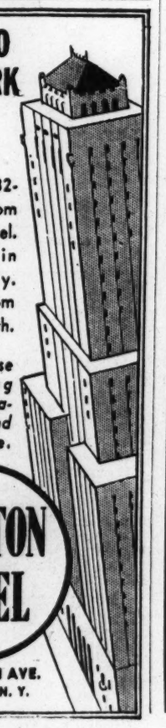

SHELTON HOTEL

LEXINGTON AVE. at 49th St., N. Y.

Chain Store to Sell Shops and Turn To Wholesale Trade

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Definite support of some merchants' belief that the chain store trend is toward voluntary associations of separately owned units came today from one of New York's largest chain store organizations.

In taking steps to organize a voluntary chain of 2000 independent stores, the James Butler Grocery Company expressed belief that the trend is in this direction.

A somewhat similar view was expressed recently by John A. Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, operators of the largest chain store system in the country.

Escape Store Taxes

Mr. Hartford took the view that separate ownership is the simplest method of escaping "chain store taxes" in the several states where laws call for higher rates on store groups under single ownership.

Arthur C. Jones, general manager of the Butler firm, announcing the plan, asserted however the main purpose was not to avoid taxes.

"This change is the practical answer to the chain store industry," he said.

Voluntary Chains

"Chain stores have little control over their personnel and we feel that a man who owns a store will give closer attention to its operation than he would as manager."

Each of the company's 438 unit managers yesterday was offered an opportunity to buy his store outright at an average price of $2000. The company will finance the purchase by any manager who is unable to raise the price.

At the same time the company invited 1500 independent retailers to join the new owner-managers in buying through the wholesale grocery company that Butler will become. They expect to do a $60,000,000 business annually.

Claims of $575,500 Disallowed by Judge In Reorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 25—Moving to protect the interests of concerns in financial straits, Judge John P. Nields of the United States District Court here, has disallowed $575,500 in claims against the Coltex Company of Chicago by lawyers and other interested parties. Total claims against the company, which is in process of reorganization, were placed at $721,000, the claim of the assignee and his attorneys amounting to $50,000. This was disallowed in entirety, and in other cases the fees were cut by about 75 per cent. Representatives of a New York bank which filed a claim of $10,000 were dismissed with a statement that they should not be paid for representing the bank's interests.

"An unwholesome situation may exist where there is a common pecuniary interest between an assignee and his attorney," Judge Nields said in announcing his action on these claims. "It is clear that an attorney and his client should deal at arm's length, the client seeking disinterested advice and resisting excessive fees. The attorney, on the other hand, is inclined to ask liberal and sometimes unreasonable compensation."

This is the second case here in which Judge Nields has denied large fees to lawyers, holding that attorneys should not be permitted to take whatever may be left of a company when it is in financial trouble and turns to the court for protection of its officials and stockholders. He had previously ruled that the fees of attorneys and assignees would be based strictly on the value of their service.

One Cake for 600 Guests

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21—Girls at Fredericksburg State Teachers' College have prepared a mammoth George Washington birthday cake to serve to 600 guests of the city, including Gov. George C. Peery and the entire General Assembly of Virginia.

to NEW YORK

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91ST ANNUAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1935

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A MUTUAL COMPANY FOUNDED IN 1845

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

To the Policyholders and the Public:—

During the year 1935 the New York Life paid or credited $141,602,272 to living policyholders and $67,991,240 to the beneficiaries of those who died. These huge disbursements reflect the great social service rendered by this mutual Company through the cooperative effort of its policyholders.

The Company's assets were $2,243,587,752 at the close of 1935, an increase of $134,082,528 over the previous year. Bonds eligible for amortization are carried at their amortized value determined in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. All other bonds, including bonds in default, and all stocks (guaranteed and preferred), are carried at market value as of December 31, 1935. The following table shows the diversification of the Company's assets at the end of 1935.

	Assets Dec. 31, 1935	Per Cent of each item to Total Assets
Cash on Hand or in Bank	$57,207,273.47	2.55
United States Government, direct, or fully guaranteed Bonds	321,276,844.71	14.32
State, County and Municipal Bonds	218,461,034.63	9.74
Railroad Bonds	326,116,485.74	14.54
Public Utility Bonds	165,657,871.33	7.38
Industrial and Other Bonds	25,607,657.58	1.14
Canadian Bonds	53,235,381.24	2.37
Foreign Bonds	1,500,627.37	.07
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	80,880,743.00	3.60
Real Estate Owned (*Including Home Office*)	115,335,505.83	5.14
Foreclosed Real Estate Subject to Redemption	4,106,665.78	.18
First Mortgages on City Properties	425,058,944.91	18.95
First Mortgages on Farms	9,493,652.22	.42
Policy Loans	379,961,059.47	16.93
Interest & Rents Due & Accrued	29,544,227.37	1.32
Net Amount of Uncollected and Deferred Premiums	29,997,474.44	1.34
Other Assets	146,303.28	.01
TOTAL ASSETS	$2,243,587,752.37	100%

Securities amounting to $35,722,134.15 included above are deposited as required by law.

The liabilities, including policy reserves calculated on the most conservative basis used by American life insurance companies, were $2,126,880,881 on December 31, 1935. A Special Investment Reserve of $40,000,000 not required by law, and reserves of $40,073,472 for dividends payable to policyholders in 1936 are included in the liabilities.

Surplus funds reserved for general contingencies amounted to $116,706,871.

Mortality was favorably low. Expenses were slightly higher, due chiefly to increased taxation.

The interest yield on securities obtainable in 1935 of the high quality and type demanded by the Company for the investment of its policyholders' funds declined throughout the year. In view of the general financial situation and in adherence to the Company's principle that safety is the first requisite in life insurance and must always be the first consideration, the Company deemed it prudent to strengthen its reserves.

At the close of 1935 the Company had 2,672,636 policies in force giving insurance protection of more than $6,620,800,000 to homes, families and business interests. The amount of new insurance issued by the Company during the year was $466,356,000. In addition, men and women paid $40,428,582 to the Company for annuities to provide a guaranteed life income.

During its history of 91 years, throughout every financial and economic crisis, the New York Life has met every obligation it assumed. Today, as in the past, it is sound and safe. Policyholders may be assured as to their wisdom in making provision for their dependents in event of death and for themselves in old age through their insurance in this Company.

A more complete report listing the securities owned by the Company, as well as detailed information on any of our policy contracts, will gladly be sent upon request to the Company's Home Office, 51 Madison Avenue, New York, or to any of its Branch Offices throughout the United States and Canada.

Thos. a. Buckner
President

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Amerks and Bruins at Garden Tonight—Bees and Red Sox Off to Florida

Bees, Red Sox Leave Today; Evans Signed

Optimistic over their chances for the coming season, Boston's two baseball clubs, the Red Sox and Bees, leave the snowy climate of their home city today en route to sunny Florida where spring training activities will begin on Thursday. Headed by Secretary Phil Troy, the Red Sox party boarded a noon train at the South Station, while the Bees, with Bob Quinn in charge, leave the same station four hours later. Both parties reach their training base Thursday morning, the Sox at Sarasota and the Bees at St. Petersburg. The initial workout will be held on that day.

Local fans are expected to jam the South Station to see the boys off, although both groups will consist mostly of newspapermen. Walter Ripley, young right-handed pitcher from Mansfield, Mass., will be the only member of the Red Sox playing clan to leave at noon. Bing Miller and Bob Grove climb on board at Philadelphia; Herb Pennock joins the crowd at Wilmington, Del., and Rick and Wes Ferrell will get on at Wilson, N. C. Joe Cascarella, who originally had planned to come along with Grove and Miller, will be detained until Thursday. Several of the Red Sox, including Manager Joe Cronin, are already in Sarasota.

Al Blanche, pitcher, and Elbie Fletcher, first baseman, are the only players leaving with the Bees. Ed Moriarty joints the party at New Haven. McCloskey and Meyers get on at New York. Until a few days ago, Fletcher had planned to reach camp with the majority of infielders and outfielders, late in the first week of March. However, when he learned that Moriarty, also a first base candidate, was going with today's crowd, the young Milton youth asked permission to be included.

According to reports from the South, both camps are in excellent condition and ready for the athletes. The diamond at Sarasota, which caused the Red Sox no end of trouble last year, is in great shape. Cronin informs General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox.

* * *

The energetic young owner of the Red Sox, Tom Yawkey, made another master step yesterday in New York when he signed Billy Evans, former American League umpire and more recently general manager at Cleveland, to take charge of the local club's minor league interests and also handle the scouting of the team. Eddie Collins was present at the signing, which took place in Yawkey's New York office. Evans and Collins came to Boston last night and will remain here for several days to discuss the minor league situation as it now stands for the Red Sox.

Evans will unquestionably be a valuable addition to the Red Sox official staff. Collins said last night that he considered the club extremely fortunate in being able to lure the veteran, who for 30 consecutive years has been connected with the American League, out of retirement. It will be Evans' job to develop a "farm" system and keep the Red Sox supplied with young talent.

* * *

Training camp notes . . . The Washington Senators opened their training period yesterday at Orlando . . . A dozen rookies are among those present . . . Bill Terry put the Giants through their initial workout at Pensacola . . . Terry's battery squad is at full strength . . . Incidentally, Terry refuses to get excited over Hank Leiber's threat to retire from baseball in favor of a coaching post at the University of Arizona . . . Charley Grimm, Cub pilot, smashed a home run yesterday at Avalon . . . the first of the training season . . . Tom Zachary has signed and is ready to start his eighteenth major league season, with the Dodgers . . . Chick Hafey wants to try a comeback in the Pacific Coast League . . . If he can satisfy himself that he is ready to return to big league action, he will join the Reds . . . The Dean brothers and Durocher are the only Cardinals missing at Bradenton . . . The Deans, as usual, are holding out, while Durocher is on a leave of absence coaching the United States Naval Academy.

Cage Work for Crimson Ball Players

By a Staff Photographer

Mitch Watches Tommy Bilodeau Taking His First "Cut"

Harvard's Spring Training Season Officially Opened Yesterday in the Briggs Cage. Coach Fred Mitchell Greeted 29 Candidates. He Is Standing Behind Capt. Dick Maguire, With Bilodeau at Bat. The Others in the Group Awaiting a Turn at the Plate Are Braman Gibbs and Johnny Adzigian

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Walter Hagen, with 280, won $3000 Gasparilla open golf tournament.

Three Years Ago

Boston Red Sox sold by Bob Quinn and associates to Thomas A. Yawkey.

Mason Is Seeking More Recognition For Women in Golf

More recognition for women in golf is being sponsored in the latest proposal of Charles E. Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association. While the M. G. A. head has been a keen student of the game and an observant figure for continued improvement, his latest advice to member club presidents distinctly is that of a home man. His letter to the presidents is as follows:

Feb. 24, 1936

To the Presidents of Golf Clubs:

One day last summer I was invited by a friend to play golf at his club, and after our game he showed me through his clubhouse. I was so impressed by the attractive furnishings that I asked him who was responsible for their selection and arrangement. When he told me that the wife of one of their officers had done the household decorating, including all the furniture, curtains, china, kitchen equipment—in fact, everything except what was in the men's locker room—I at once thought that many clubs might do well to include one or more ladies in their committee appointments.

In addition to being helpful on the House Committee, some clubs might find that ladies would be valuable on the Election and Entertainment Committees. When a name is proposed for membership, inquiries about the candidate's family can often be answered better by a lady. If a club has a winter program there are many events which can best be arranged for and managed by a lady or a group of ladies. Some examples of these winter events are lectures, bridge parties, children's parties and dancing classes, tea and supper dances, musicales, etc. A clubhouse such as many of our golf clubs have would be an ideal place for these and many other entertainments.

Most clubs now allow the ladies to run their own golf tournaments, and they do it extremely well. The inclusion of ladies on committees would utilize talent in several directions, extend a club's popularity and usefulness, as well as stimulate and widen interests.

(Signed) Charles E. Mason, President.

Protest Conn Smythe

MONTREAL, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Montreal Maroons have filed two complaints with President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League in connection with last Saturday's game with the Maple Leafs at Toronto. Manager Tommy Gorman of the Maroons protested Manager Connie Smythe's "behavior" around the penalty timekeeper's box and the soft condition of the ice. The Leafs won 1 to 0.

Canadian Sextet Wins

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Canadian Olympic hockey team, on an exhibition tour of Europe, last night defeated a Czechoslovakian sextet, 9 to 1. Herman Murray and Alex Sinclair led the Canadians with two goals each.

Sporting Around the Hub

Three Years Ago Today—

IT WAS just three years ago today that Bob Quinn called sports writers together in the Copley-Plaza and quietly but regretfully announced that a young sportsman named Thomas A. Yawkey had purchased the Red Sox. Bob had tried hard to give Boston an American League winner, but a succession of circumstances beyond his control prevented him from doing so. At that dinner he admitted he would probably return to baseball in some capacity after a much-needed vacation, but no one present at that meeting suspected that just three years later, to the day, Bob Quinn would lead Boston's National League club toward the Southland and spring training.

Staff Photo

Bob Quinn

Many changes have taken place since that day in February, 1933, when Tom Yawkey turned over approximately $1,200,000 for control of the Hub's American League franchise and players. With Eddie Collins as his general manager, Yawkey rebuilt Fenway Park at a cost of about $1,250,000. He brought Joe Cronin over from Washington to manage the team. His expenditures for players have astonished the baseball populace, but running the Red Sox is his pet hobby, and he is looking ahead to gain his objective—a pennant and world championship. The 1936 Red Sox will boast more power and color than any Boston team has had in many years.

After a stretch as general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Bob Quinn has been called back to Boston for the express purpose of trying once more to build a winner. This time he has a fair amount of capital with which to work. He will profit by the experience gained since the days when he sat in the president's seat at Fenway Park. During the brief period he has been at the head of the reorganized Bees, he has made changes through trades that promise to put the club back in the National League race after a sorrowful season in the cellar.

* * *

Here and There

Four amateur hockey sextets, playing in Commercial League games, return to the Boston Arena tomorrow night . . . The Herald-Traveler team meets Jackson-Curtis in the feature contest . . . At this writing the Herald-Traveler team, which came into the league at the beginning of the second-half schedule, is only one point out of second place . . . In the other games Clarendon H. C. will play the Owls; the Shawmut Indians, now in second place, battle the Spaulding Moss six and the league-leading Boston Maroons take on the Boston Globe . . . Two remaining games in the Massachusetts checker championship will be played off tomorrow night at the Boston Y. M. C. U. . . . Saul Weslow, New England title holder, who won a three-hour battle last night with Victor Monteiro, former Hub champion, needs one more victory to make him champion of the Bay State . . . Indoor baseball practice for Boston University starts on March 9 in the B. U. Gym . . . Seventeen baseball candidates reported to Coach Ken Nash at Tufts yesterday.

* * *

Harvard's indoor polo team, beaten by the Yale trio, 18 to 9, last week end, has been resting . . . But, tomorrow, the Crimson riders will return to practice in preparation for the return match with Yale, which will be played in the Commonwealth Armory, Allston, March 7 . . . Harvard freshman polo ists are getting ready to take on the Winchester Aces next Saturday at the Allston Armory . . . Boston's squash racquets team—Harry Cross, John Cornish, E. G. Hoehn, A. M. Sonnabend and Sherman Howes—reached the semifinal round in the United States team championship at Hartford before losing to the strong Philadelphia five, the ultimate winners, 3 to 2 . . . The Hub team eliminated Providence and Yale . . . Germaine G. Glidden, Harvard senior, whose left-handed shots have brought him the intercollegiate and national squash titles, yesterday had to beat Andrew C. Ingraham of Cleveland, a former Harvard squash and tennis star, before taking the national crown.

* * *

Newton High's track team is out to win another title . . . The scene: Massachusetts championship, Boston Garden, next Saturday afternoon . . . Newton this winter has won the Andover and Northeastern schoolboy meets . . . Last year in the state meet, Everett and Brookline tied for the title, but neither looks strong enough this season to threaten Newton's chances . . . Boston College turns out to greet its new football coach, Gil Dobie . . . The former Cornell gridiron mentor will be guest of honor at an alumni dinner in Hotel Kenmore tonight . . . Many local coaches will also pay their respects . . . The United States women's squash racquets team, captained by Eleo Sears of Boston, is preparing for its first match in England on Friday . . . The Americans play the 1933 English team at the Kensington Club . . . On the following day the tourists meet the London team at Thames House.

* * *

Sports Tonight

Professional Hockey—At Boston Garden, New York Americans vs. Boston Bruins, 8:30.

Amateur Hockey—At Boston Arena, doubleheader, Harvard vs. University City Club of Cambridge; Medford H. C. vs. Wollaston Sporting Club, 8.

Sport Dinner—At Hotel Kenmore, Boston College alumni gathering in honor of new football coach, Gil Dobie.

Badminton—At University Club, Greater Boston championships; tourney continues through Friday.

Harvard Hopeful Against Yale Five

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Columbia	6	0	208	173	1.000
Dartmouth	5	4	280	268	.556
Yale	5	4	275	255	.556
Pennsylvania	4	4	248	229	.500
Princeton	3	3	207	188	.500
Cornell	3	5	245	293	.375
Harvard	1	7	226	273	.125

At least hopeful, the Harvard basketball team engages in its objective game of the season at the Indoor Athletic Building on Holyoke Street tomorrow night against the traditional rival, Yale. This is the first of a two-game series, the second contest of which will be played at New Haven, March 14.

Harvard is playing the best game it has shown since it entered the Eastern Intercollegiate League. Had the Crimson faced the Eli a while back the task might have been easier since Yale lost its first 10 games of the season. Now the situation is different and the two reasons for the difference are Larry "The Great" Kelley, Yale football captain-elect, and Robert H. Beckwith. Since these two joined the Yale team it has become an important factor in the league race.

Four of the Yale players are among the leading scorers of the league, Capt. Tom Wilson, Kelley, Beckwith and Dick Miles. All four are football players of note. Coach Wes Fesler will rely on the same team which held so well against Columbia, the league leader, last Saturday. The best attendance of the season is expected. The game will start at 8:30 and will be preceded by one between the Harvard freshman and Andover Academy teams at 6:54 p. m.

N. E. Handball Draw

Pairings for the preliminary round for the 1936 New England A. A. U. singles handball tourney at the Boston Y. M. C. A. courts Thursday and Friday were announced today. The draw: J. Rustsky, bye; I. Kurwitz vs. B. Lebowitz; B. Blach vs. A. Eastman; H. P. Rosen vs. J. Huxtable; E. Roberts vs. F. Finn; E. Hardy vs. R. Tabacnik; E. Pollack vs. H. Lowell; G. Touraine, bye; A. Dorso vs. J. D. Schnebbe; E. Hoffman vs. H. W. Hartwell; D. Shearer vs. S. Kupersmith J. J. Walsh vs. S. Wurf; A. F. Burke vs. H. Faulds; J. McDonald vs. A. Baytz; J. Jaunbral vs. E. York; G. Plansky, bye.

Big Ten Abrogates Rule

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 25 (AP)—The Western Conference's rule against post-season games will be abrogated this year to allow Big Ten basketball teams to compete in American Olympic tryouts, Dr. Walter E. Meanwell, chairman of the American Olympic Basketball Committee, said today. Dr. Meanwell said he had received official notice from the conference.

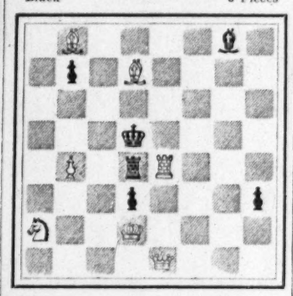
Chess

By **Frederick R. Chevalier**

Problem No. 1803

By John F. Tracy

Black 6 Pieces



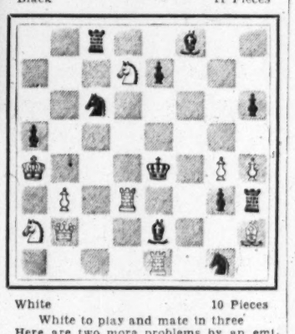
White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1804

By John F. Tracy

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Here are two more problems by an eminent living American composer, originally from Maine, but now from Ontario, Calif. The two-mover is over 30 years old. The three-mover, a masterpiece, appeared in the American Chess World for June, 1901. The composer is still going strong.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1801. R-KK1:4

No. 1802.

1. Q-R7		P-K6
2. Kt-Kt8		
1. ———		K-B5
2. BxKtP		
1. ———		K-B3
2. Kt-Q5ch		
1. ———		K-Q3
2. QxKtch		
1. ———		P-Kt4
2. Kt-Kt6ch		
1. ———		Kt-Q2
2. Q-B7ch		
1.		Kt-R3
2. Kt-B6ch		

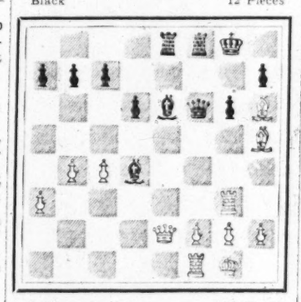
End-Game No. 293. White mates as follows: 1 R-R8ch, RxR; 2 Q-Kt4ch, K-Kt; 3 Kt-Q7ch, K-B; 4 Kt-Kt6ch, K-Kt; 5 Q-B8ch, RxQ; 6 Kt-Q7ch, K-R2, 7 R-Rch, Q-R4; 8 RxQ mate. But Black should have played 5 . . . K-R2, when with a P at White's QB5, 6 R-R mates next move!

End-Game

In this position, from a game between two Russians, Egoroff and Bubnoff, Koslow, 1928, Black has a winning combination.

End-Game No. 294

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

The next international tournament of importance will be held at Margate, Eng., during the Easter holidays. In addition to Capablanca, who will return to England from his native Cuba for the event, Flohr of Czechoslovakia, Lundin and Stahlberg of Sweden, Reilly of Ireland, and Fairhurst of Scotland, in addition to a number of English masters, will participate. Last year there was an American entry, Reshevsky, now a naturalized citizen, who finished in first place, half a point ahead of Capablanca, whom he defeated in their individual encounter.

This game, from the Warsaw team tournament of last summer, shows two bishops vanquishing two knights. The white player represented Palestine, and was somewhat dazzled by his Austrian opponent. In his efforts to keep out of trouble he gradually lost control of the board to such an extent that he could only watch and wait.

Ruy Lopez

Dobkin White	Eliskases Black	Dobkin White	Eliskases Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 Kt-B	P-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 Kt(Q5)-K3	P-Kt3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	24 R-K	K-B2
4 BxKt	QPxB	25 Kt-Q	P-R4
5 Kt-B3	P-B3	26 Kt(Q)-K3	P-B5(b)
6 P-Q4	PxP	27 P-B3	K-Kt3
7 QxP	QxQ	28 Kt-B2	R-Q
8 KtxQ	P-QB4	29 Kt(B2)-K3	P-Kt5
9 KKt-K2	B-K3	30 R-Q	R-QKt
10 B-B4	Castles	31 K-B2	K-B4
11 R-Q	RxRch	32 R-B	P-QR3
12 KxR	Kt-K2	33 PxPch	RxP
13 K-B	Kt-Kt3	34 Kt-Q	P-R6
14 R-Q(a)	KtxB	35 PxP	R-R5
15 KtxKt	B-B2	36 K-Kt	RxP
16 KKt-Q5	B-Q3	37 Kt-B2	B-Q5
17 P-KR3	P-QKt4	38 R-B2	K-Kt4
18 P-KB3	R-K	39 Kt-R2	P-B6
19 K-Kt	P-KR4	40 P-B4	BxPch
20 Kt-K3	B-K4	Resigns(c)	
21 QKt-Q5	B-Kt3		

(a) White should not allow the B to be exchanged.

(b) Black's method of breaking through is highly instructive. Note the democratic K: he, too, works!

(c) If 41 RxB, P-B7ch, etc.

Here is another game in which bishops co-operate with telling effectiveness. Fine gradually outplays his less-experienced opponent, who loses not through a single blunder, but through the cumulative effect of a number of minor disadvantages. From the Hastings tournament, won by the young New Yorker, Fine.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Fine White	Golombek Black	Fine White	Golombek Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-K5	Kt-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 Q-B	B-B3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	20 KtxB	QxKt
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	21 Q-R3	Kt-K5
5 PxP	QxP	22 B-Kt2	Kt-Q3
6 P-K3	P-B4	23 P-Q5	PxP
7 B-Q2	BxKt	24 RxP	P-QR4(a)
8 PxB	Kt-B3	25 Q-Q3	Kt-Kt2
9 Kt-B3	B-Q2	26 P-Kt3	Q-B2
10 P-B4	Q-Q3	27 Q-Q4	P-B3
11 B-B3	R-QB	28 B-Kt2	Kt-B4
12 B-K2	PxP	29 Q-K3	RxR
13 PxP	Castles	30 BxRch	K-B
14 CastlesKR	KR-Q	31 B-R3	Q-Q3
15 QR-Q	B-K	32 Q-K6	QxQ
16 KR-K	P-QR3	33 RxQ	R-Kt
17 B-B	Kt-K2	34 RxKtP	Resigns

(a) Not 24 . . . KtxP; 25 RxRch, RxR; 26 Q-B3, threatening mate and the piece.

More Honors for Berwanger

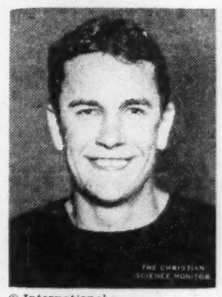
CHICAGO, Feb. 25 (AP)—Jay Berwagner's football prowess will be officially recognized with a brand-new degree. He will be presented with an honorary degree of Master of Football Arts by Prof. James Weber Linn at the annual dinner of the University of Chicago Alumni Association tomorrow night.

By-Plays

By **George M. R. Holmes**
Sports Editor

Uncle Sam and the Summer Olympics

IF WE may judge from the showing made by Uncle Sam's amateur athletes in the National A. A. U. indoor track and field championship meet at Madison Square Garden, Saturday night, those athletes who are finally picked to wear the shield in the Olympic Games at Berlin next summer are going to make things very interesting for those who represent the other nations in the battles for individual honors and the unofficial team title. While Saturday's games were held indoors, the performances indicate beyond question that the United States will have one of the strongest squads that has ever entered an Olympic meet, and if it does not take chief honors, it will be due to the fact that world-record figures are not good enough. The United States has just surrendered the Winter Games' honors to Norway after having won them in 1932; but America had no such field to draw from for these sports as it is going to have for the summer games.



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Gene Venzke

Three Outstanding Figures

While every athlete who won a title last Saturday turned in a performance of which he may well be proud, there were three performers who, in my opinion, stood out above the others. They were Gene G. Venzke, David Burke, and Irving Folwartshny. I frankly confess that the last two athletes were entirely unknown to me, and it is probably safe to say that less than 50 of those who were following the games had even considered them as possible point winners, to say nothing of being world record breakers. That two of these three made records in events which will be on the Olympic program is certainly heartening to United States followers. If Folwartshny is to figure in the Olympics, he will have to compete in something besides the 35-pound weight, as that event is not on the program.

Venzke and the 1500-meter Run

But the winning of the 1500-meter run by Venzke in the world indoor record time of 3m. 49.9s. certainly indicates that the United States is going to have at least two runners capable of taking that Olympic event which has eluded America ever since 1908, when the peerless Mel Sheppard won it. Some four years ago, Venzke gave every promise of becoming a world champion at the mile or 1500 meters; but he failed to come up to expectation. It was not until he finished second in the Wanamaker mile that he was again given serious consideration. Since then he has defeated Cunningham at the mile and 1500-meter distances, which shows that he has at last come into his own and lost the inferiority complex which has seemed to dog him in the past. Today finds him a most promising candidate for Olympic honors at that distance, and we say that not because we believe Cunningham has slipped, but because we believe Venzke has at last arrived at that form of which he gave so much promise a few years ago. With Venzke, Cunningham, Joe Mangan and Bill Bonthron from which to pick three members of the United States team for the 1500-meter run next July, Uncle Sam should come pretty close to taking that event.

Out of a Clear Sky

Before the running high jump was started, we were picking Cornelius Johnson and Al Threadgill of Temple University to battle with George B. Spitz Jr. for the title held by Johnson. But out of a clear sky comes David Burke, a freshman at Marquette University, to win the title in a jump-off with Johnson, after these two athletes had cleared the bar at 6ft. 8¼in. That Johnson should have jumped that high is not very surprising, as he has been up around that distance for some time; but for Burke to share in making a new world record is quite another thing. Some jumpers are better indoors than out and it will certainly be interesting to see if the Marquette star is one of these. If he is not, it begins to look as if the seven-foot jumper is not far in the offing, as competition is what produces better efforts, and surely Johnson, Burke and Threadgill should furnish one another with enough of that between now and the next Olympic tryouts.

Glidden, Powers Win U. S. Titles

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25 (AP)—Rangy Germaine G. Glidden of Harvard, intercollegiate champion, annexed the national squash racquets title yesterday, triumphing over Andrew J. Ingraham of Cleveland, 15—9, 13—15, 15—8, 15—6.

Philadelphia successfully defended its team championship while R. A. Powers of New Haven captured the national veteran's title after upsetting Stanley W. Pearson of Philadelphia, the titleholder, 15—11, 15—12, 17—15.

Glidden, maintaining the pace he set in eliminating Donald Strachan of Philadelphia, the 1935 champion, in the semifinal was at the top of his game yesterday and except for a slight lapse during the second game, was too powerful for Ingraham.

The Cleveland man gained the final Sunday by conquering Neil Sullivan of Philadelphia, 1934 titleholder, in an upset as great as Glidden's victory over Strachan.

The Philadelphia team consisted of McMullin, Walsh, Lott, Coffin and Slack.

Crimson Sextet Plays At the Arena Tonight

There will be two hockey games at the Boston Arena tonight.

Harvard will play the University City Club of Cambridge, one of the leading teams in the New England A. A. A. U. Senior League, in the feature contest.

The other contest will see the Medford Hockey Club and Wollaston Sporting Club attempting to play off their unfinished tie of Sunday afternoon for the N. E. A. A. U. league leadership.

The Harvard team is expected to romp through its match with the University C. C. The Crimson players will be doing their best to boost their individual scoring records.

Jenkins Joins Bruins Against Amerks Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston Bruins		N. Y. Americans
Beattie, lw		rw, Carr
Weiland, c		c, Chapman
Sands, rw		lw, Schriner
Jenkins, ld		rd, Dutton
Shore, rd		ld, Doran
Thompson, g		g, Worters

Boston Alternates—Cowley, O'Neil, Duguid, Runge, Motter, Graham, Shannon, Siebert. Americans Alternates—Stewart, Oliver, Wiseman, Cotton, Voss, Klein, Kalbfleisch, Murray, Jerwa.

Back beside Eddie Shore on the Bruin defense tonight will be Roger Jenkins. Also with the Bruins will be Jerry Shannon and Charley Sands. Jenkins will replace Flash Hollett. Sands will fill in for the injured Dit Clapper and Shannon will help for the absence of Max Kaminsky. All three will try to revive the sagging Bruins in their clash with New York Americans at the Boston Garden tonight.

Both the Bruins and Americans are in desperate situations. The locals are trailing New York Rangers for third place by two games and with only 11 more chances to make up the deficit or be out of the playoffs. Americans are struggling game by game to keep ahead of the persistent Canadiens for third place in the other division.

Defeat for either team tonight can be costly. Rangers are playing at Toronto and the Bruins will have an ear tuned for that result while trying to beat Americans. Red Dutton's players will concentrate on beating the Bruins because Canadiens are not playing tonight.

Not in years has a team been so strong under Bill Dwyer's ownership as is this 1936 entry. Defensively little Roy Worters is a standout goalie. Then Manager Red Dutton and Joe Jerwa strive to hold up Red Doran and Jeff Kalbfleisch. Al Murray and Leighton Emms are not expected to play.

Offensively the Amerks seem to be doing right well with scoring figures. Dave Schriner heads the league and Art Chapman is among the leaders. Bib Nels Stewart is climbing rapidly and Eddie Wiseman is a good goal scorer. Former Bruins, Stewart, Chapman, Jerwa, Harry Oliver and "Dede" Klein, are playing important roles in the success of the Americans.

Williamson Wins Mile

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 25 (AP)—Harry Williamson, running under the colors of the University of North Carolina, won the featured Barrett mile in the second annual Charlotte indoor games. His time was 4m. 36.3s.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

by unsubstantiated reports of a prospective pact between Italy, Hungary, Poland, Austria and Germany. It is denied, but not conclusively, in Rome. Weight is given the rumors by a scheduled visit to Rome next month of Prince Ernst von Starhemberg, Austrian Vice-Chancellor, and by the shuttling back and forth between Rome and Berlin of Ulrich von Hassell, German Ambassador to Italy.

Plausibility clings to the rumors because of Italy's criticism of France for seemingly abandoning the Italian cause at Geneva. Conclusion of a pact such as the rumored one would mean in all likelihood the scrapping of the Locarno Treaties by Italy, the irrevocable alignment of Italy with Germany and the recasting of Europe in a mold vastly similar to that which existed before the World War.

Possible Diplomatic Ruse

Italy is seen by many as merely playing Germany off against France. Rumors of an Italo-German alliance may stimulate France to aid Italy in fending off additional economic sanctions.

Peace—British Labor Writes Arms Conditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—British labor strikes an epochal blow for the collective peace system. United in almost unprecedented strength the British Labor Party pledges full support of the Baldwin Government's rearmament program if the following four conditions are scrupulously fulfilled:

1. Wage guarantees that will be possible only if the strictest control of war profits is exercised by the Government.
2. Unification of army, navy and air force under a central agency.
3. England's policy must move within the orbit of the League of Nations.
4. The prospective forces must not be excessive, and they must be confined to use against an aggressor.

British labor in its role of principal opposition in Parliament is too strong to be refused, seasoned students of British affairs aver. By these four conditions British labor seeks to keep England riveted to the support of collective action for security.

British Labor moves to support League: Page 1.

Hagood—Recall From Command Criticized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Opponents of the New Deal discover openings and strike hard. Removal of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, commandant of the Eighth Corps Area, after he alluded to WPA funds as "stage money," sets up a hew and cry. The American Liberty League rushes forth a public statement charging autocratic suppression. Republicans and even some Democrats condemn what they call violation of free speech. President Roosevelt says nothing, strengthening the belief that the White House ordered Hagood's removal.

Representative Plumley of Vermont, a Republican, partially defended the Administration's action. Perhaps the General went too far: military men are bound by different rules, being called upon always to subordinate their views to general policy and the cause of good discipline. Representative Plumley and others calmly voice these viewpoints as sound and fury swirls all around. New Deal strategists ruefully concede a political blunder.

Hagood removal stirs political storm: Page 1.

Eden—Rearmament Program Held Vital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—Anthony Eden, British foreign Secretary, addresses the British House of Commons on the Government's rearmament program. He speaks as if the projected program were inseparable from the best interests of the League of Nations. A truly collective system demands a mighty force behind it, he said. Hastings Bertrand Lees-Smith, Labor member, challenged the Conservative Government to prove its support of collective action by going to Geneva not merely to indorse oil sanctions against Italy but to take the lead in their application.

Göring—Polish Hunting Trip Fruitful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw—Tension between Poland and Germany that momentarily jeoparized the non-aggression pact between the two countries has been relieved. Air Minister Göring's quasi-diplomatic conversations with Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, on the occasion of his hunting trip to Poland, are credited with the ironing out of friction. It has generally been held that any possible German expansion eastward at the expense of Russia would be greatly facilitated by a friendly Poland.

Radio—Young Advises Moderation of Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Winter Park, Fla.—Freedom of speech unanimously recognized as a priceless privilege is declared to have its solemn responsibilities. Owen D. Young, chairman of the advisory committee of the National Broadcasting Company, speaks at Rollins College and urges the modern radio speaker handling the combustible subjects of politics and provocative social issues to choose his words and measure his phrases. Freedom of speech was one thing when a man threw his voice a few hundred feet; it is quite another when it is thrown the world around. Mr. Young made it quite clear that in the light of these changing circumstances, the privilege of free speech is best guarded by moderation.

Freedom of Speech And Press Discussed By Cincinnati Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25—Displaying remarkable zeal for free and open discussion of current questions more than 400 citizens braved sub-zero weather here Feb. 18 to attend and take part in this city's first public forum.

The question at this first of six such meetings was, "Is there real freedom of speech and press in the United States?" and its panel of four speakers included a newspaper editor, a radio station manager, a college president, and a minister. Russel Wilson, Mayor, was chairman.

"The purpose of these forums, which have been opened for the free participation of our citizens, is to promote intelligent discussion of subjects of current interest," said Stanley Mathewson, chairman of the Cincinnati Forum Committee which is in charge of these affairs. "The citizens who have helped to promote it have hoped to contribute to general adult education with these meetings while spreading information and inspiring further reading and study."

Following strict forum procedure both sides of the question were presented but not in debate form. Attempt was made to present the subject in as many ways as possible with the privilege of free questioning and discussion from all attendants. Decision was left entirely in the hands of the audience.

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N·Y·K·LINE

(JAPAN MAIL)

Lawes Backs Move To Abolish Capital Penalty for Minors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 — A new drive is on in New York State under the auspices of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment to amend the penal law to prohibit the death penalty in cases where the person convicted of the crime is less than 21 years old when the murder was committed.

Persons within the purview of this amendment would be sentenced for murder in the second degree, and if they had previously been sentenced to the electric chair, a re-sentence under the amended law would be mandatory.

The amendment was offered in the Legislature by Assemblyman Albert D. Schanzer (D) of Brooklyn, and is now before the Codes Committee.

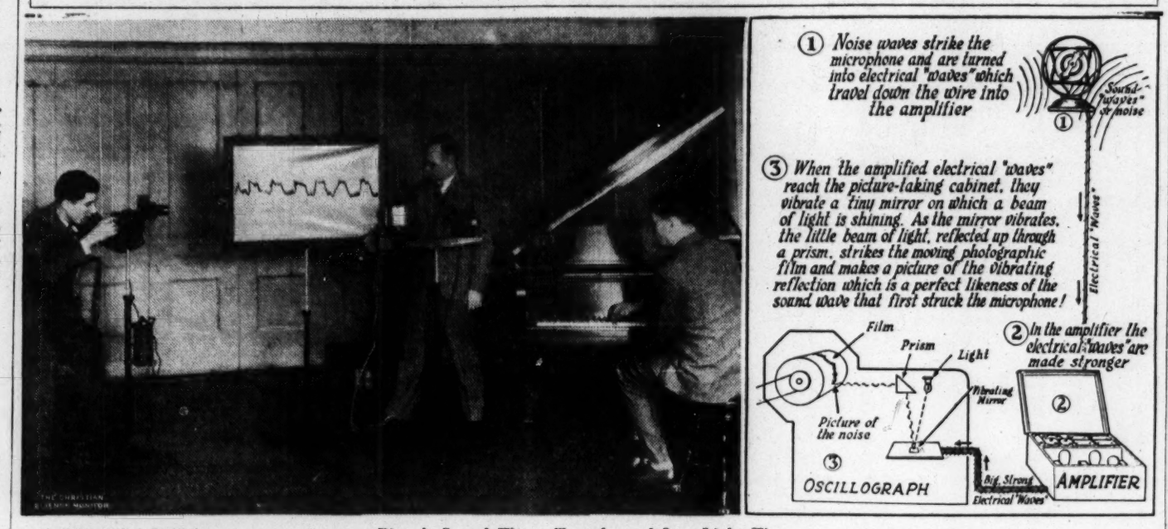
It was said to have the support of Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, who, in a statement given out by the league today, declared for raising the age limit in cases involving capital punishment, holding that the penalty in the case of minors should be the same as that inflicted for second degree murder. Mr. Lawes held that "from every point of view, the death penalty is futile, ineffective, and has never served the purpose for which it was intended."

Saskatchewan Seeks Business Licensing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Seeking to enforce provincial minimum wage regulations, the City Council is asking provincial legislation which will enable the city to license all business and professional places.

Sound Photographed


1 Noise waves strike the microphone and are turned into electrical "waves" which travel down the wire into the amplifier
Sound "waves" or noise
Electrical "Waves"
3 When the amplified electrical "waves" reach the picture-taking cabinet, they vibrate a tiny mirror on which a beam of light is shining. As the mirror vibrates, the little beam of light, reflected up through a prism, strikes the moving photographic film and makes a picture of the vibrating reflection which is a perfect likeness of the sound wave that first struck the microphone!
Film
Prism
Light
Vibrating Mirror
Picture of the noise
2 In the amplifier the electrical "waves" are made stronger
OSCILLOGRAPH
Big, Strong Electrical "Waves"
AMPLIFIER

Right: © The Mohair Institute

Piano's Sound Waves Transformed Into Light Waves

Engineers Illustrate How These Sound Waves Can Be Filmed for Permanent Recording or Thrown on a Screen for Immediate Use. The Sound Waves Are Changed to Electrical Waves, Sent Through an Amplifier and Then to a Vibrating Mirror, Illuminated by White Light, Which Reflects Them Through a Prism Directly Onto a Film. For Immediate Visual Use a Projector and Screen Are Substituted for the Film

New Violet Ray Oils Squeaks Of Raspy Voices in Movies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—A new "oil," actually invisible light in the ultra-violet end of the spectrum, has been developed to remove "squeaks" from the voices of movie stars, by Glenn L. Dimmock, photophone engineer for the Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. Dimmock told the Society of Motion Picture Engineers, in a paper read by J. O. Baker, that the lisping and hissing effects which have marred the screen voices of many talking-picture stars can now be completely eliminated by means of new methods of sound recording and printing in which invisible ultra-violet light is used. The quality of musical reproduction is also immensely improved by the same processes.

Those who heard Mr. Baker explain the new development hold it to be an important step toward bringing greater realism to sound motion pictures.

Touches Up Dark Spots

"Recording sound with the new ultra-violet system," said Mr. Baker, "is a good deal like improving the details of a photograph by giving the subject better illumination. In this case, the photograph is the picture of sound waves on a film."

The new technique does not affect present methods of filming visual scenes. It merely restricts the light focused on the sound film negative during recording, to a narrow band in the ultra-violet. Then sharper focusing of the lenses in the optical system and controlled penetration of the light on the negative, make it possible to photograph the sound patterns with a sharpness and delineation corresponding more closely to the characteristics of the original sound.

Must Be Uniform

In order to get the most faithful recording of speech or music, the picture on the sound track must be as sharp and clear as possible so that every detail, no matter how small, is uniformly impressed on the film. This is especially important in recording the higher frequency tones, those which impart realism to natural sounds. These are represented on the sound track by very finely spaced peaks and valleys.

It was the now obstacle method of recording and printing these finely graded variations which spelled ruin for the chances of many former screen stars. The upper frequency tones came out blurred and distorted on the sound track, giving merely an approximation of certain types of speech rather than their exact patterns.

Hard to Control Waves

Ordinary white light is composed of a great many wave lengths of light and it is impracticable to focus more than a few of these sharply at one time. Thus with white light, many of the waves are somewhat out of focus and blur the edges of the sound image. Then, too, some of this light penetrates too deeply into the negative where it scatters, producing distoration.

What Mr. Dimmock and his associate photophone engineers have done in the new system is to interpose an ultra-violet mask in front of the white light. This filters out all the wave lengths but those within an exceedingly narrow range, making light which is actually invisible to the unaided eye, draw the sound waves on the film. This restricted band also makes possible a much sharper focus of the lenses in the optical recording-system. The fine peaks and valleys are thus photographed sharply and clearly.

Difference Is Shown

The demonstration before motion picture engineers included the playing of a recording on film made of the music proposed for Max Reinhardt's production, "Eternal Road." In order to show by contrast the clear, musically superb tones of this recording, a comparison was made with the best high-fidelity film recording possible up to the time of these new discoveries.

Mr. Baker explained that in the demonstration, ordinary theater sound apparatus was used, with the exception of a better amplifier system which has been developed and is now under production in Camden.

"The older method of recording and projecting has not been lengthened," declared Mr. Baker. "It has merely been made cleaner and clearer by the use of ultra-violet light."

War Department Graphs Are Declared Incorrect

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 25 (AP)—A strong protest to President Roosevelt and New York State's senators against "misleading displays" and "war propaganda" of the War Department was voted by 600 delegates to the state youth conference as the body concluded its three-day session here.

A resolution declared graphs of the War Department on relative strength of armies of the world as incorrect and contrary to the best interests of the country.

Severe Winter Helps Ohio Railroads Pay

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 25 (AP)—Several hundred railroad workers, many of them furloughed since 1930, returned to work on Central Ohio railroads yesterday. Officials said the severe winter weather and generally improved business caused their recall.

Enginemen and trainmen made up the bulk of the recalled employees, but some roads reported increased employment of car repairers and maintenance of way men.

Planes Drop Food For Montana Birds

DENVER, Feb. 25 (AP)—Forced "on relief" by snows which have covered their feeding grounds, deer, elk and wild fowl in parts of the Rocky Mountains were being fed today by state fish and game officials and sportsmen's organizations.

Nearly 1000 pounds of barley, packed in bags which broke readily, have been dropped from an airplane to game birds in western Montana by members of the Great Falls Izaak Walton League.

Clues to Cro Magnon Man Found in Oregon Diggings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Diggings in southeastern Oregon by a University of Oregon archaeological party at the point where ancient obsidian knives were unearthed in 1934 have revealed findings that bring visions of prehistoric Neanderthal or Cro Magnon men roaming this section from 15,000 to 50,000 years ago.

"We have here evidence of early man in the high plateau country of eastern Oregon when the now dry lake beds were filled with vast bodies of water," explained L. S. Cressman, curator of anthropology at the university and chief of the archaeological party.

Results of Diggings

The knives were found at a depth of five feet, beneath a two-foot layer of pumice and three feet of yellow soil and gravel. Authorized by the United States Forest Service and by the Smithsonian Institution to make excavations, the university archaeologists chose an area 20 feet square centering on the exact point where the knives were found. Excavation was carried to a depth of approximately six feet into a stratum of clean black gravel underneath the hardpan on top of which the knives were embedded. No additional implements or skeletal remains were found, but important archaeological facts were established.

"The knives are made of obsidian which has become highly devitrified," stated the report. "They show a primitive quality of workmanship roughly approximating the Mousterian or early Aurignacian. While flaked on both sides, the flaking is very lightly done on the nodular surface. The stems are not retouched nor do the surfaces show complete retouching as is characteristic of the later work in the area."

Prehistoric Lakes

Excavation work, according to the report, showed that the knives had not been buried from above, but that they clearly belonged in the stratum in which they were found. Evidently they preceded the period in which the earliest pumice stratum was laid down.

Preliminary geological analysis indicates a prehistoric fresh water lake of some duration in the area. The final filling of the lake was by sand and gravel washed down by the streams. Enough time elapsed after the lake filling for the formation of a soil and vegetation cover and possibly the coming of man.

Into this peaceful scene, according to the geological report made by the party, came a violent volcanic eruption from the west or southwest, possibly from what is now Crater Lake. So violent was the blast that trees were uprooted and buried by the pumice, and charred fragments still remain as charcoal that was not consumed. Subsequent volcanic eruptions occurred from nearer by, as evidenced by the coarser nature of the pumice.

Home of Strange Beasts

The early Aurignacian or the late Mousterian periods of Europe occurred from 35,000 to 50,000 years B. C., with the woolly rhinoceros, cave bear, cave hyena, wild boar and horse listed among the animals of that day.

Mr. Crossman stated that even if the knives were of a Mousterian or Aurignacian type, that alone would not make them of the same age as the European implements of those types.

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The topcoat suit, very smart in gray mannish suiting for the suit, chamois yellow for the topcoat. Butterick 6763, sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 44; priced at 50¢

The costume suit for the mature woman is beautifully designed and most becoming. An important Spring fashion. Butterick 6737, sizes from 34 to 52; priced at 50¢

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The important scarf dress is buttoned all the way down the front. Smart, too, without the scarf. Two versions, Butterick 6769, sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 44; priced at 45¢

The redingote, important Spring fashion for women and misses. A wool coat is combined with a gay print dress. Butterick 6758, sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 44; priced at 50¢

The jabot dress would be very effective in satin-back crepe, with the satin side used inside the jabot. Butterick 6761, sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42; priced at 45¢

The dark silk dress with the printed linen jacket is the freshest single fashion for Spring. Butterick 6773, sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 44; priced at 50¢

Schools — Colleges
Home Study

American Schools in 1960?—Here Is One Preview

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Schools of the Future

Suggested Realignment of Subjects

By Courtland Holdom

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

IF AN American educator of today were suddenly transported to 1960, and given an opportunity to survey the schools of such a state, for example, as Massachusetts, what would he find?"

One can imagine that any teacher of broad experience might like to ask this question, but for one to be willing to hazard a detailed, documented answer seemed to me news. As I leaned eagerly across the luncheon table for his reply, and caught the humorous twinkle of his blue eyes set in a quizzical, friendly, big face, I could not escape the thought that here was a man who had thought things out in a sufficiently unorthodox manner to arrive at a real conclusion.

Dr. David Snedden, I recalled, had not come up to his 20 vigorous years in educational sociology at Teachers College, Columbia, and his 6½ years as Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts by the usual academic route. He had never seen the inside of a schoolhouse until he was 14, and even then he continued to punch cattle in southern California most of the time until he was 20. Of course, he made up fully later on for the book learning his cowboy life had at first supplanted, and yet today, it seemed to me, he was swinging a mental lariat for some elusive maverick ideas, with the determination of bringing them right up for branding. I promised myself I would be right there.

Frankly Urging Educators

He told us, vividly and humorously, what he visualized for the schools of the future. It wasn't sheer prophecy, for he was quite frankly urging educators to accept his views and direct education along certain lines. But he was not apparently more than reasonably concerned that they accept his ideas. The general trend, he feels, is in the direction of his outline for the schools of 1960.

"I am not going to quote all he said to our little group, but the more pithy tabulation he handed me afterwards.

"All the children of all the people," he had written, "will in 1960 be attending full-time schools of general education to 18 years of age.

"Half the children of all the people will also be continuing their general education to the age of 20, and the majority of these to 22 years in junior and senior liberal colleges.

"All the children of all the people will, after completing their general educations at 18 or 20 or more years, be required to enter specialized, full-time schools for vocational education.

Vocational Training

"All children from 12 to 15 years will be attending junior high schools irrespective of grades reached in elementary schools.

"All children from 15 to 18 years will be attending senior high schools irrespective of previous grades reached. In both junior and senior high schools curricula will be more flexible than at present, with various courses especially designed for the exceptionally able-minded or able-bodied, as well as others especially adapted to the exceptionally backward-minded or weak-bodied.

"All persons having requisite interests and abilities profitably to continue one or more lines of general education beyond attainments at age 18 will be admitted to junior liberal colleges. But in none of the foregoing types of schools—junior high schools, senior high schools or liberal colleges—will any vocational courses be offered. Neither will any pre-vocational courses be offered: that is, courses especially designed to prepare for entrance to vocational schools.

"Every standardized and approved vocation, no matter how specialized, will have at least one vocational school in each state where that vocation is extensively followed. Only persons well qualified by natural abilities to enter any particular vocation will be admitted to a vocational school preparatory to entering that vocation. More than half of all vocational schools will not receive students under 20 years. None will receive students under 18, and for many promotional and managerial vocations minimum ages of from 25 to 30 will be required for admission.

Subjects Newly Designed

"Each school subject in the schools of 1960 will be taught primarily with the purpose of realizing one class and one class only of learnings: that is, a class of learnings of fairly homogeneous characteristics as regards expected functionings. For example, elementary school arithmetic, described as consumers' arithmetic, will be taught primarily toward producing superior powers of buying, investing and reading in areas of euthenic cultures. Trigonometry will be taught primarily as a vocational subject in the comparatively few schools designed to train for engineering and other vocations which extensively use trigonometric calculations. All histories, except recent American history, and a few sections of old American history, will be taught primarily to produce broad ranges of cultural appreciations to which will be added a very few strands of exact performance power knowledge for purposes of integrating wide ranges of appreciation.

Teaching For Results

"In many cases those bodies of separate knowledge or skills which we now call subjects—e. g., chemistry, American history, high school mathematics, music, physical training, written composition and others—will be reorganized into two or more very unlike subjects in order that each of the newly designed subjects can be made genuinely functional toward producing leanings in some one area of proven values."

Dr. Snedden admitted that while in some respects his predicted changes represent what most people would expect, in other respects they represent radical departures from the theories of educational values held by most American educators, and a larger proportion of laymen. In great detail he traced his reasoning leading up to each prediction: the vast accomplishments which American education has made on faith-supported foundations; the trend toward more scientific thinking and planning; the effects which recent and pending social changes promise to have on education in the coming generations.

He stressed the need to teach directly for results. Political citizenship, for instance. At present it is simply not taught in the schools, though it is supposed to be a sort of byproduct of other courses. No such byproduct is achieved, he said, any more than a smattering of Japanese comes as a concomitant of advanced algebra.

Turning to consideration of high schools, he said: "The American high school is descended from the academy in this country and the secondary school abroad. The selective function of the high school, in which it was intended for the elite or more favorably situated, is diminishing to the vanishing point, and it is now demanded for all.

"The high school is largely for those of high mental powers, and is not especially designed for those of less than average mentality. It should analyze adult activities and decide what sort of learnings it wishes to induce young people from 14 to 18 to accept."

Dr. Snedden stressed the need of high schools recognizing the several "careers" of men as sources of scientific valuations of learnings. These "careers"—all of which should be a part of the activities of every person—he listed roughly as the vocational, the family-rearing, the religious, the health-conserving, the civistic, the culture-embracing and the pleasure-finding. Yes, and that last he considered one of the most important, which, with the settling up of the country and the termination of pioneer life, the schools will have to teach deftly yet definitely!

At Work in the Clothing Laboratory

The present generation of adults for the most part never learned that there was a science and an art to dressing well. Educated, yes, but they were taught nothing of textiles, of line in dress, of color harmonies. If, on graduation, and so following, they dressed well, it was because they had a feeling for style or for its components—or else because they could afford good advice. And yet, clothes, the right clothes, and the best possible choice for the available money, have a great deal of influence upon one's mental attitude and upon the impression one makes in the world—not to be ignored by the schools. Aside from this, textiles are interesting and important, and for many a college girl the study of them and of fashion and line in dress is not only useful but of genuine delight. That these matters be studied is, happily, now becoming a part of education in its accepted sense. In the more liberal schools and colleges the entire subject of homemaking, both in its utilitarian aspect and in its more spiritual interpretations, is being included to an increasing extent in the curriculum. Certainly, for both boys and girls, for college men and college women, the home, family relationships, and the activities and interests that make for a more harmonious daily experience in home and business, offer a dignified field of study at any level of learning. The scene above is from Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Mass.

Summing It Up

Last of a series of ten Tuesday articles

By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BUT, after all, the only way to learn to write is to write. We learn by doing, and the advice given in this series will be useful to you only as it encourages you to make a start, and keep going until the actual doing gives a momentum that carries you along. Perseverance brings confidence, and these two pulling together and spurred on by your strong desire are capable of moving mountains.

Now, by way of summary: You are going to choose a subject in which you are really interested and which you have thought about for some time, so that you have pretty good reason to think that you can give the reader something that will interest him.

You will make a preliminary plan, reserving the right to make as many changes as you like as you go along, provided you do not break the sequence of your parts. Later, a few notes may take the place of a detailed plan; but at first you are glad to use it as a help to straight, coherent thinking and writing.

As between two words, you will choose the special instead of the general, the close-fitting rather than the loose; and usually the short in preference to the long. You will dispense with useless words. "Very" you will find a *very* good one to leave out.

While trying to write with crystal clearness, you will remember always that clearness is of little use unless you keep your reader interested, and that the best way to do this is to keep your own interest in your subject—and in your reader—warm and alive. In order to express yourself naturally and with animation, you imagine you are talking to your reader as you would talk to a friend.

Occasionally you may have the experience that seems common to writers, that of finding, on reading over the work of the day before, that much of what seemed to scintillate, in the glow of yesterday's enthusiasm, you are now reasonably sure is fit for the waste basket. This is hard; but you will salvage what seems worth saving, and discard the rest with the firm determination that you will never—at least while in the amateur class—send off to an editor anything that is not at least a day old.

Well, your article is finished, complete with introduction and title. You have decided that a formal conclusion is unnecessary, for you have made your last paragraph a good, strong one, and it seems to bring the article to a natural close. Now, for revision. Read it through critically from beginning to end. You are pretty sure to find some slight changes that you will want to make. And before the final copying, read it aloud to test it for smoothness and rhythm. Smooth away the rough spots. But if the movement is already smooth to the point of monotony, break it up with some short, crisp sentences or by some other change that will suggest itself.

Now, as a final word to those whose desire to write is strong and persisting, do not let the rejection slips, if they come, discourage you. Turn them into stepping stones, and keep on keeping on.—Best wishes for success!

These articles have appeared on consecutive Tuesdays since Dec. 17, with the exception of Jan. 14.

Student at the Olympics

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

WE DON'T know how much right to space on the Education page the subject of the Winter Olympics may have. Ordinarily our Round Table letters are concerned with discussion of ideas and problems more clearly related to education. But when a friend brought in yesterday the following letter from an American from Bulgaria, who is a student at the University of Munich, with the thought that Round Tablers would enjoy hearing a first-hand account of two days spent at the Olympics, we decided to share it with you anyway. We have culled from the letter, which was too long to print in full, and feel that one thing you can all get out of it in the way of education, is an appreciation of what a fine job of sharing can be achieved by a well-written letter. The man or girl who can share in this way is likely to be interesting in other ways, too, for it reflects a mental attitude. And it takes a definite habit of observation, and a quick sympathy with the reader's interests—both of which can be cultivated.

CHAIRMAN

'Long-Awaited Snow Had Come'

Munich, Germany

Dear Friends:

The long-awaited snow had come to Garmisch, and the IVth Olympic Games had been on two days when I got myself up at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning and dressing up as much like an Eskimo as possible, I went out into the frost of the early dawn. From all directions dusky figures with skis on their backs were treading their way silently in one direction—the station. Two hours it takes for the long special trains to reach Garmisch, and in them gay voices comment on the first day's results. A familiar smell of tar reaches the nostrils—here and there people are ardently waxing their skis, while others are munching on their early breakfast.

As the train nears Garmisch, it gets light and everybody is busily scratching the ice off the window in order to be able to look at the beautiful view of the German Alps. Out of the gaily decorated station, we walk out into a forest of flags. Down the main street one goes between walls of flags and under big green arches. Left and right you see brand new buildings built to put up the thousands that it took to organize the Olympic Games. Needless to say the streets were crowded with people—in city dress, in dark blue skiing suits or in gay sweaters; and every possible language was to be heard.

* * *

First of all I looked up the Bulgarian team as I knew most of the boys. They were just going out to practice on the near-by hillside and I went with them to watch and hear the sport news from home. At 11 o'clock I joined the long lines of people trudging along in the deep snow toward a steep hill by the big jump and the ski stadium. The slalom contest for women was beginning. The slalom is skiing down a steep hill having to pass between about 35 pairs of flags set up about 10 feet apart at the most difficult angles. About 30,000 people lined the way and cheered each contestant as she came flying down the hill. All but five or six best took some swell spills that cost them time, and time is what counts in the slalom as well as not knocking over the flags. The German women were best at this and won the first, second, fourth and fifth places. The third was taken by Norway and the American girls did not get much nearer than the tenth place. After watching the 35 contestants ski down the hill twice each I ate a "hot dog" and crossed over to the other half of the town, to Partenkirchen that lies on the other side of the railroad track from Garmisch. Here is the big skating stadium. Standing for five hours, at first under the sun and then under the stars, I watched two ice-hockey games, between Hungary and Czechoslovakia and then the most interesting game of the tournament so far—the United States against Italy. It was a wonderful game but all the cheering of the American colony did not help the United States from losing after the game had been prolonged twice. Happily for the United States she had won the first two games and so can further take part in the tournament and I will see our team play again on Thursday against Sweden. Between quarters (thirds rather) music played, to which the spectators stamped about trying to warm their feet only to forget them again when the game started.

At 12 o'clock Saturday night I was in my bed again with the alarm clock set for 4 o'clock. Still sleepy I was out in the dark streets again headed toward the station. Again there were the dusky figures with skis on their backs, but this time there were other people in the streets going in the opposite direction. These were dressed in fur coats with silk evening dresses showing underneath and usually had paper hats on their heads. . . .

* * *

This time I got to Garmisch much earlier, and as I came out of the station the first rays of gold tinted the tips of the mountains. I started out on a long walk, for I had plenty of time till 11 o'clock, when the men's slalom was to take place. As I passed by the stadium I saw some of the world's best skaters practicing figures on the ice. On led the path up a steep hill to one of the most beautiful little valleys that I have ever seen. In this valley is a lovely little lake—the Rissersee. Here also is a stadium and here also there were people training on the ice. At one end of the lake old Bavarians and Austrians with serious faces and feathers in their caps were engaged with curling. Past these interesting old men the path leads upward again and suddenly one comes to the last curve of the bob slide. Just then a bob sled came tearing around the curve in a cloud of snow. It was the first time I had ever seen a bob slide, and I will never forget the impression of that first sled on the curve. I walked up and down the whole run, saw many bob sleds come tearing down and then had to leave for the ski stadium to see the men's slalom. Here again the Germans won the first places. After it was over and I again had eaten a "hot dog," the only thing that you could buy without going into a restaurant, I took a seat in the slowly filling ski stadium where the two big jumps stand next to each other and watched some practice jumping. I am going to see the real jumping contests on Thursday and Sunday . . . I had been out of doors or in the train for almost two solid days, so I took an early train back hoping that Thursday would come soon, when I could go again.

(Mr.) D. A. W.

* * *

It is seldom we have the chance to introduce a friend from Iceland. Mrs. G., whose note closes our session for today, wrote the Young Folks "Over Twenties," but since the Round Table has been meeting, these letters are all passed along to us. So here she is:

* * *

'At British Consulate'

Iceland

Dear Editor:

I should be so pleased if you would kindly put me in connection with pen-friends who would be willing to correspond with me. I am 24 years old, am a great collector of stamps of all countries and am very interested in that. I am also interested in all sports; in photography and exchange of photographs, etc.

There may be many that think that I am a real Eskimo, because Iceland is generally imagined as a great lump of ice and snow, but nobody must carry that wrong idea, as this island of ours is one of the most beautiful countries and our climate is just as warm as that of the northern countries (Sweden, Norway, England and Denmark), so here I am! just longing to tell everybody, who wants to write to me, how wonderful Iceland is.

My favorite hobbies are: reading, sports, stamp collecting and writing. I work here in Reykjavik, which is the capital of Iceland, at the British Consulate where I work as shorthand typist, and have worked for the last five years.

I shall be looking eagerly for letters and hope to be able to furnish you with various interesting views from here. I can also write in Danish.

(Mrs.) A. G.

Write again some day, Mrs. G., telling about life in Iceland in a letter we can share with the entire Round Table by printing it. . . . and that is all we have room for, this time. Until next Tuesday's meeting, cheerio. . . .

Chairman

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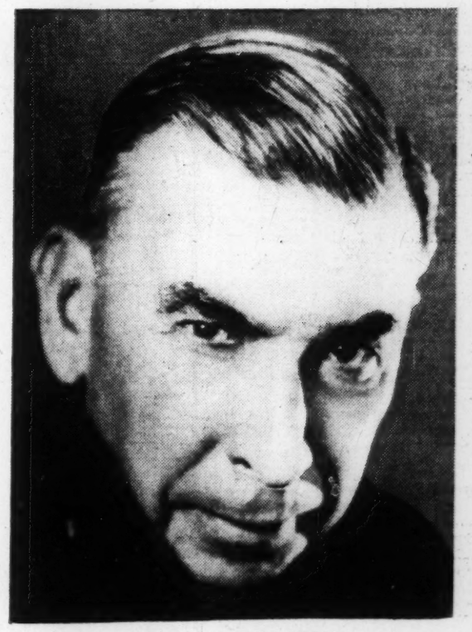

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Zig of Zigzag is Zag if Zigzag Zags First on Zag of the Zigzag

By Puzzlesmith

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 25—What is a "zag"? Or, to put the question in another way, which part of a "zigzag" is the "zig" and which is the "zag"? This is but one of the many puzzling problems which puzzled puzzlers as they met during Washington's Birthday week end for the 105th semiannual convention of the National Puzzlers' League, Inc., an organization composed of some 600 of the country's foremost puzzle devotees.

Serious consideration of this perplexity of the zigs and zags was urged upon the members present, it being pointed out that, although the best dictionaries define a zig as "a line at an angle to a zag" and a zag, likewise, as "a line at an angle to a zig in a zigzag course," there is nothing to indicate which part is which. It was the consensus of many present that this was a highly important point, since, in describing the zigzag course taken by a boat or an automobile, it might easily become necessary to state whether some certain action took place as the vehicle was "zigging," or possibly while it was "zagging."

He Saw C. Saw

Clerks at the Walt Whitman Hotel, however, were no less puzzled than the puzzlers themselves. "Has C. Saw registered yet?" The question put across the desk left the clerk speechless, and the addressee, somewhat embarrassed at being so caught, fumbled in his pocket, drew out a Puzzlers' Directory, and after a moment's consultation, tried again. "I beg your pardon. I had forgotten his real name. I'm looking for Lewis C. Trent, of New York. Has he registered yet?" Yes, Mr. Trent, better known to all Puzzledom as C. Saw, had indeed registered. He was on hand with "silver bells," for this was his twenty-fifth anniversary as secretary of the National Puzzlers' League. He has rarely missed a convention during the last 40 years.

Hotel porters were no less puzzled, for many a wrinkled brow and shaking of heads might have been noted as they gathered up the innumerable scraps of paper left in the various meeting rooms after the puzzlers departed. Scratch paper plays a large part in the art of puzzling, and many a word square or diamond found its start in the challenge of a fellow puzzler to "build a diamond," or perhaps it might be a square "on the word sesquitertial." One member of the league not only accepted the challenge on this particular 13-letter word, but has just completed a series of 13-letter word diamonds with the letter "Q" in each of the 13 positions in the word.

Building a Diamond

Take his diamond on Sesquitertial, for example:

S
MEC
ROSOW
BENQUET
RECOUNTED
MONOLITERAL
SESQUITERTIAL
COUNTERSIGN
WETERSOON
TERTION
DAIGN
LAN
L

Here we find "Q" in fourth position in the word. Kee Pon—that's his nom—has completed 13 such word diamonds with the Q's and has now turned his attention to the Z's, hoping to be able to duplicate his accomplishment.

But, one may reasonably ask, what has he accomplished when he has finished? Of what use is it to him? The answer is that aside from being a mere hobby, puzzling teaches accuracy in spelling and the meaning of words, it enlarges the vocabulary, sharpens the wits and affords a mental relaxation which at the same time develops patience.

Dictionary Habit

Puzzling, as practiced by the members of the league, forces the solver to the dictionary in order to discover the words around which the puzzles are constructed. This dictionary habit results in a remarkable broadening of one's general fund of knowledge, bringing one into touch, as it does, with natural science, art, religion, mythology—indeed, leading one into every avenue of usage of the printed and spoken word.

But, to return to the convention. Many Camden newspaper readers were doubtless a bit startled to read the following message on the front page of their papers on the opening day of the convention. It looked much as if the linotype machine had suddenly thrown everything to the winds:

B TDFOJD BVUPNPCJMF USJA, UIFBUSF QBSUZ BOE CBORVFU XJUI TVSQSJTFT PGGFS GVO UPEBZ GPS UIF OBU JPOBM QVAAMFST' MFBHVF. XIP XJMM XJO. UIF DTQ JO UIF QVAAMF DPOUFTU UPNPSSPX?

Just a Cryptogram

Puzzlers immediately recognized this as a cryptogram, a message in which each letter is represented throughout by another. Since it was designed purely for the novice, the puzzlers solved it in almost the time that it must have taken the linotype operator to set it. And since it is not difficult, we leave it for Monitor readers to decipher.

Anagrams flew fast and furious during the convention, and the popular radio entertainer of the day was not overlooked by the composer of:

WE HOPE HE BRINGS TURN OF FAME TO JOBLESS

The letters in this phrase evolved the anagrammatic solution in short order:

MAJOR BOWES SPINS THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE

Would you like to try your hand at anagrams? If so, it should not prove difficult for you, in view of the anagram just given, to see at once the answer to

N. G. GO!

The modern perfect anagram, as understood and practiced in Puzzledom, demands that the new word or phrase evolved shall be equivalent in meaning to that from which it was derived. Obviously this is a severe requirement; and a perfect anagram is, in consequence, the chef d'oeuvre of the puzzleistic art. The requirement that such anagrams shall be apt suggests in turn one of the shortest possible anagrams, one of three letters in which APT becomes PAT. And if you would like to try your hand, here's a recent one from The Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzlers' League:

Lord of All the Reich Clan

Palindromes—those words or phrases which read the same either forward or backward—occupied much of the time during the convention. One of the earliest examples of this type of puzzle in the English language was called the Napoleonic Palindrome: Able was I ere I saw Elba. Many a palindrome has been evolved, and antibillboard legislation might well have adopted the following palindromic motto: A mar on the panorama. Although the majority of palindromes, because of the difficulty experienced in construction, consist of words and short phrases, one veteran puzzler has composed the following, which might well be headed, "Believe it or Not." This reads the same from either end!

Hah, sir, I'm Irish, ah! Now sit! Tap gong, George (Nemo's). Go! Droop! Stop! Onward! Don't nod, put it up! Too hot to hoot? H, ha, hah! Tag Agatha, ha, hah! Oh, who sinned? Noel, Carol, "Mad Alice," Caleb, Mike, "Bab," Leo, Jane, Lysle, Nesbit, Ann, Adolf, Leah, Parker, Ruby, Enoc, Selim, Syd, Algy, Emmit, Alec, Irene, Eli, Edna, Ned, "Lo," Gregory, "Snap," Amaryllis, Leroy, Darby, "Cul," Tod, Nell, Aaron, "Live Hannah," "Evil Nora," Allen, Dot, Lucy, Brady, Orel, Silly, Rama, Pansy, Roger, Golden and Eileen, Eric, Ela, Timmey, Gladys, Miles, Coney, Burr, "Ek," Raphael, Flo, Dan, Nat, Ibsen, Elsy, Lena, Joel, Babe, Kim, Bela, Cecil, Adam, Lora, Cleon, Dennis! Oh, who? Ha, ha, hah! Tag Agatha, Ha, hah! Too hot to hoot? Put it up! Don't nod! Draw no pots (poor dog). Some Negro eggnog, Pat! 'Tis won! Hah, sir. I'm Irish, ah!

During the closing session the members elected as president, Nedmac, Joseph F. Kobus, retired shoe merchant of Camden, N. J.; vice-president, Macropod, R. P. Woodman, assistant manager, Railway Express Company, Boston; second vice-president, Evero, Mrs. G. H. Ropes, of Detroit, Mich.; secretary, C. Saw, Lewis Trent, principal of the Theodore Roosevelt High School, New York City; treasurer, Primrose, John Q. Boyer, president of Boyer Contracting Company, Baltimore, Md.; and official editor, Arty Ess, assistant dean of faculty, International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Penna. Boston, Mass., was selected as the meeting place for the Labor Day convention.

Bernheimer Honored For His Services To World Arbitration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Tributes to Charles L. Bernheimer for his 27 years of service as chairman of the arbitration committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and as honorary president of the American Arbitration Association and for his world-wide achievements in bringing about fiscal trade relations featured the tenth annual luncheon of the American Arbitration Association held at the Astor Hotel here Feb. 20.

Willis H. Booth, formerly president of the International Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the accomplishments of Mr. Bernheimer in winning the support of the legal profession, both here and abroad, to the policy of commercial arbitration.

"Nationally and internationally, he has supported this work over the known commercial face of the world," Mr. Booth said. "I consider it a great privilege to pay homage which is wholly inadequate to Mr. Bernheimer for his efforts on behalf of the welfare or relations between people."

Mr. Bernheimer, in responding, declared that the principle of commercial arbitration, although its governing laws were subject to revision, was fixed method of arriving at business peace and understanding.

"You are participating in the anniversary of an institution representing a principle which nothing can destroy," he said. "This principle has eternal life. It was, indeed, existing when man emerged from the animal state, several hundred thousand years before the cave man. Judicial system, panic and depressions will come and go, nations will rise and fall, but the principle of arbitration will still be there."

Jews Plan to Move Kin Out of Germany

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25 (AP)—Detailing plans for a $3,500,000 national campaign to aid Jews in central and eastern Europe, a committee of leaders in American Jewry came forward yesterday with the expressed hope that "a day may come when humane and civilized principles will once again rise from the dust of the stricken land of Germany."

The group, known as the plan and scope committee for the American Jewish joint distribution committee, met here yesterday.

Suggesting quotas in 12 major American cities, wherein it will seek the $3,500,000, the committee, in a statement issued by Paul Baerwald and Joseph C. Hyman of New York, said existing Jewish organizations in the United States should participate in a proposal advanced by a British delegation to raise $10,000,000 over a four-year period.

The $10,000,000 is part of a $15,000,000 campaign, $5,000,000 of which is to come from Europe. The entire sum would be used, according to Sir Herbert Samuel, largely in an effort to remove from Germany annually from 20,000 to 25,000 Jews between the ages of 17 and 35.

New Jersey Idle Demand Cash Dole In Mass Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25—Unemployment relief in the form of a cash dole again has come to occupy a foremost place in the political affairs of New Jersey following a demonstration of more than 2000 men and women here last night when their representative was allowed to address the Legislature and voice a warning that the lawmakers "must snap out of it and stop acting like bureaucrats."

The demonstrators were members of the Workers' Alliance of New Jersey and were led by Ray Cook, a member of the New Jersey Socialist Party and formerly an actor.

Demands Relief Plan

"We are not merely asking," he declared. "We are demanding that you legislators stop fooling around and find a plan to finance relief. You think you are going to put us on food orders; but let me tell you that just as soon as you do, you are going to have trouble on your hands.

"We are being put in the class with slaves. We are told what we can buy. We can only buy 5-cent cans of beans, third and fourth quality. As American citizens we have a right to spend our money when and where we please.

"You went out and campaigned for these seats. Now get busy and do something."

Legislative Problem

New Jersey unemployed faced discontinuance of relief after Jan. 1 because of lack of state funds. Means were found, however, to carry on the relief work until March 1. The problem before the Legislature is to find $36,000,000 to continue this work, but the lawmakers are split over ways and means of raising the money. One of the schemes, known as the Young bill, designed to make highway funds available for relief, was voted down last night 30 to 28.

Meanwhile, the State Emergency Relief Council has announced that since the Legislature had not made funds available for relief, persons on the rolls would receive no money, but, instead, would get food orders. This order was seen as responsible for the storming of the Legislature by the Workers' Alliance last night.

The demonstrators came from many parts of the State, thus giving their demand more than purely local significance.

Hauptmann Case

The incident served as an excuse for another strong attack on Gov Harold G. Hoffman in which party lines disappeared. Assemblyman Basil Bruno (R) of Monmouth County, declared that the legislature was doing nothing to solve the relief problem and that Gov. Hoffman and Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City could solve it within 24 hours if permitted to do so. Whereupon the attack on the Governor started and the Richard Bruno Hauptmann case injected into the dispute.

"All we hear is concerted talk about an illegally entered alien in this country, when the poor and needy require our united action," Charles R. Geddes (R) of Union County, declared, adding that Governor Hoffman should "pay more attention to state affairs."

Defense of the Governor was undertaken by Assemblyman Thomas Muir (R) of Union County, who was greeted by cheers and booing when he described Mr. Hoffman as "one of the finest men ever to occupy the executive chair in the State."

To Survey Solomon's Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 24—An airplane is being fitted out at the Bellanca Company's plant here for an aerial survey of 600 square miles of the Arabian Peninsula with a view to determining the practicability of reopening and developing King Solomon's mines in the Ophir district. It was said in authoritative quarters that the survey would be in the interests of the American Mining and Smelting Company and British capital, and that it follows reports by engineers that much precious metal remains in the old abandoned workings.

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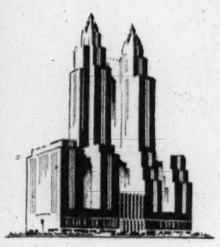

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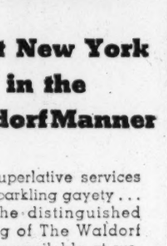

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The Home Forum

Bartlett's Views of the Hudson

TOM and I were thumbing through Bartlett's *Views of the Hudson*.

When we got to the views of Peekskill and Anthony's Nose, the excitement in us began to mount. Our hearts beat: it was like a Saturday in our New York years, again. White collars had been cast behind us like a hateful harness; here we were bursting away on the first possible train, in boots and breeches and knit caps, bound for—

Cold Spring! here it was! with Bull Hill nodding over it to Crows-Nest on the other side of the river. Well! the old artist, like ourselves, had diligently clambered the steeps of those mountains, and footed the river shores. And it seemed he must have swam where we swam, and picnicked where we picnicked, so well did he know, and so affectionately had he sketched, the bays and high rocks we haunted most.

* * *

WE BEAMED UPON the old engravings. Their river flowed clean and shining, their mountains rose neat and noble, for the artist was a careful man who abhorred blemishes in a landscape. And in the foregrounds he had disposed a few human beings, to bring life and a sense of size to the picture. Only these little people were strange in the valley we knew so well, with their odd clothes, and quaint gestures.

"So many boats!" I said. "I wonder if the old fellow was exaggerating, to be picturesque? There's a multitude of sails in every view."

"Here's a steamboat in this one," said Tom. "Oh, what an impudent puffing little newcomer! But there must have been nautical life on the old river in 1838, eh? No railways along the banks then. And this shows what Storm King Mountain was, before they gouged a highway in its side. Or think of Benedict Arnold's escape. He was in Cold Spring at breakfast when the news came that his treason had been found out. Poor man, he could not finish his chocolate; he put the cup down and skipped for the river. And there were British ships to carry him away to safety."

* * *

"IF WE WERE in that ship by Polopol's island, and could borrow the captain's glass," said I, "we could see the orchard above Cornwall—"

"Where we took the table with the red checked cloth on it, from the kitchen, and set it under the blossoming apple trees! We had pork chops, I think: never was I more poetic, more in tune with Spring, than that day." Tom sighed, then added: "How we sang! Ridiculous!" Then he glued his eyes anew on the engravings. "Here's where you rescued the Dutch philologist!" he called to me out of the pictures' world. And so it was, the steep slope of Breakneck.

* * *

ON BREAKNECK, LET me explain—for there was no point in telling the story to Tom again—I came clambering down drenched, one rainy day, and so met a party of university professors out for a lark. They were the Alpine Club, and bad weather meant nothing to them. When it rained, they buttoned their waterproofs over the packs that were strapped on their backs, and went on climbing.

"They did look like dromedaries," I could not help saying, though Tom had heard it all before; and then, having begun, I went on with the reminiscence: "As for the poor Dutch philologist, however, he was sick of the adventure. I found the dromedaries clustered around him on a ledge, where he clung to the rock, obviously wishing he were back in the Netherlands of his boyhood, level, impossible to fall off of. Cramps were invading his legs. At such a juncture I must have looked indeed angelic, descending from the upper mists."

"No doubt about that," grinned Tom.

"So I helped him down," I finished, raising my voice, "while the dromedaries, much relieved, resumed their upward way. He was a good fellow, too; and when afterwards I saw him quoted in the papers, and the portraits he painted (that was his hobby), I knew that thanks to that rescue I had not lived in vain."

* * *

"HEAR! HEAR!" CRIED Tom, but then he put down the *Views*, and clasped his hands around one knee, and leaned back. "But the best thing of all," he said, "was the little town, eh?"

"New York did make its smallness and kindliness delicious," I agreed. "Even the dogs were a friendly lot, that sniffed at our mittens.

"Do you remember how the kids would say 'Hello'? That certainly hit my fancy. Or that barber shop with the stove in it: we'd come back early enough from hiking to get a shave before supper. Oh me, oh my, I wish I were there now, lathered up."

Here a vision of mirrors and bottles rose about us, and geraniums in the windows: outside the light was growing blue, but inside it was golden. And from overhead came the strains of the piano on which the barber's daughter valiantly was practicing.

"What was the piece that girl played?" asked Tom; he too had remembered her.

"*Over the Waves Waltz*," I told him. The melody again seemed to descend upon us through the painted tin ceiling.

* * *

"TIRED, WARM, STRETCHED out, loose in the joints—hot towels. Oh my!" mused Tom, as if he remembered Eden. But then he remembered the waitress in the beanery across the street. "That girl was good-looking," he reminded me severely, and added: "I always took a steak, with hashed browns."

"Then we'd roam the town, some," I went on, seeing its leafy streets very plainly. "Out to the button factory, or down to the river. The town boys had a diving-board, do you remember that?"

"So they did," said Tom, "and after it was really dark we used it. But tell me, do you remember Hallowe'en? There were bonfires in the streets, and along came two tiny little girls holding hands, with skirts that stuck out jauntily; they stopped, and looked up at us with the indescribable solemnity that only painted false-faces can show. Perhaps the city visitors in their country togs were a picture in the bonfire light; anyhow, I shall never forget the look those masks gave us in Cold Spring that Hallowe'en."

* * *

"AND SO TO bed, in the hotel on the still water front, Tom," I went on, "creeping in by inches between the frosty sheets in our long woollies. But there was something delicious about that, too. And sometimes we would rise on our elbows and look out the dormer window, to see the mountains swim in the moonlight, or the Albany night boat riding by. And in the morning—"

"There they were!" cried Tom, jumping up, "as beautiful and fresh as ever! The river clean and shining, the mountains neat and noble, in the style exactly of an old tinted engraving. And you and I, old fellow, careless, happy, and absurd, in our boots and breeches and knit caps, stood in the foreground, the quaintest detail of all."

GLANVILLE SMITH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF JASPER SCHADE VAN WESTRUM: *A Painting by Frans Hals in the Rudolphinum Museum, Prague*

FRANS HALS was wont to portray his sitters in their most characteristic attitudes. We can imagine how greatly he must have been interested in his models. For, while Hals's work changed considerably in technique, his pleasant joviality remained as expansive as ever.

How vigorously Hals still handled his brushes at the age of sixty-five is seen in his portrait of Jasper Schade van Westrum, now in the Rudolphinum Museum at Prague. This gentleman was president of the Court of Utrecht, and appears a self-conscious man. The firm brush strokes with which the black costume with its chestnut stripes is painted, the loose touch of the dark brown curls, covered by a black hat with a light bow, all this gives an elegance to the painting that marks it as one of Frans Hals's best works.

The Author of "East Lynne"

THERE was one woman writer whose acquaintance I was privileged to make about this time who took her work more seriously than herself. That was Miss Braddon, the authoress of "East Lynne." I had always had the greatest possible respect for this literary figure. Few novelists of her day had her workmanlike knowledge or could write such sound English—like Cobbett's. And I had a great liking for her son, Mr. W. B. Maxwell, whose novels had the quality of hers. Conrad, by the by, used to say that he had learned English from "East Lynne."

She lived down Richmond way, if my memory is not playing me tricks, in one of those old manor houses that are gradually being crowded out by the raw villas that disfigure all the approaches to London. The legend of her youth was that her husband—Maxwell the publisher—used to take away her riding habit and lock her in her room until she had turned out her quota of writing. She preferred hunting in those days.

At eighty-two or thereabouts she naturally no longer rode to hounds but her mind chased thoughts with astonishing nimbleness. In dress and appearance she equally naturally resembled the late Queen Victoria, but at eighty she had set herself up to learn Greek in order to read Homer "in the original." She was then reading the "Iliad." I hope she finished the "Odyssey." . . .

At any rate there she sat, with her family, W. B. Maxwell and his wife, who had once been carried off by a Khan of Afghanistan and held for ransom, and another Mr. Maxwell, who, I think, was a publisher, and with vicars and maids of honour and vaguely theatrical knights of the stage of the tradition of Mrs. Kendal. There she sat with her court and the Greek words running round in her mind. And her room even was perfection.

There were long, black velvet curtains with gold-edged scallopings a-top, and embroidered fire-shields like the pennants of knights, and a great Turkey carpet with a pile through which the feet sank as if into a Scotch lawn. And there was the great ormolu drawing-room table. Upon it was a great album of Views of Venice; on that a slightly smaller Views of Rome; a still slightly smaller Views of Heidelberg, and so on, on the top of the pyramid, an ivory model of the Taj Mahal. When Miss Braddon did not talk of the "Iliad" she talked of the Indian mutiny and the first London appearance of Sir Henry Irving. Her voice was low, soft and, as it were, inexorable, as if some of the intolerant youth of the young woman who had ridden to hounds remained at the back of that acute brain. The good sea coal fire shone on gleaming steel and gilt accoutrements. So there you had the clean fire, the clean hearth, and the vigor of the Victorian game.

You might have had worse. I think that in those days I might have read even the essays of Elia.—FORD MADOX FORD, in "It Was the Nightingale." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

A Highland Walk

THE little house near Corriemulzie, a hamlet, three miles from Braemar, had once been a gamekeeper's cottage on the estate of Mar Lodge, in the heart of the Scottish Highlands. It looked out over the beautiful valley of the River Dee, to the great Cairngorm Hills beyond. At the back a larch wood sloped steeply up to the open moor, and it was in this wood that the walk started.

There were two paths to choose from, the steep one, which led to the moor, and the tangled one running along the lower edge of the wood. The steep one looked very attractive, especially as a squirrel sat in the middle of it, his glowing red fur making a wonderful contrast to the emerald turf. It was to be the lower path today, though; so the squirrel was left, sitting bolt upright and regarding a human visitor with an inquisitive stare.

The lower path was narrow, overgrown with brambles and with tall bracken on each side. It was August, and this bracken had already turned a deep yellow, golden where the sun caught it, and shading off to brown under the trees. In a particularly deep patch of the fern there was a sudden quick movement, as of a bird or small animal; and the watcher in the wood stood absolutely still, seeing that the movement was caused by the flick of a deer's ear.

Slipping silently behind the trunk of a tree, and looking cautiously out, in a moment or two it was possible to discern a group of wild red deer, whose protective colouring had made them almost invisible. There were four of them, a stag and three hinds, all lying down. The stag was in the middle, and was of an exceptionally bright russet colour; so he had chosen to lie where he toned in with the bracken, his antlered head showing up very little against a tree trunk.

The three hinds were darker in colour and lay more in the shadow; and if a fly had not settled on the ear of one, causing her to flick it suddenly, the whole group might almost have been missed. This particular hind seemed a little uneasy, as though she realized that she might have given away the hiding place. Presently she got up and looked round, the other two hinds following her lead. The great stag remained quietly where he was, merely raising his beautiful head a little, and glancing haughtily about. Apparently, catching neither sight nor scent of anything alarming, the hinds lay down again; and, after a little time of observing them and thoroughly enjoying the lovely picture they made, it was easy to move away and leave them undisturbed.

A little farther on, the woodland path came to an end at a gate leading into a field, and now there was an open view of the Dee down below, shining silver in the sun, backed by the hills, their lower slopes purple with heather, and their tops dark and rocky, with a few patches of snow here and there.

Through two fields, carpeted with wild hearts-ease or pansies, and with groups of tall golden ragwort under the hedges, and across the Braemar road, the river was reached. Little brown sandpipers ran about on the shingle, giving their plaintive "peep-peep"; a water ouzel flashed out from an overhanging bank, and up and down, just above the river surface, the oyster-catchers skimmed, their black and white plumage, their brilliant scarlet bills and legs, giving a gorgeous note of colour. As they flew up and down, they whistled shrilly; and, from the other side of the river, came a far more lovely, wild call, that of the curlew, wheeling and circling incessantly over the wide meadows.

Corriemulzie and the keeper's cottage were close now, and so ended a walk that had hardly taken two hours; and yet had been full from start to finish with the animal and bird life, the grandeur and colour, the peace and quietness, so characteristic of the Scottish Highlands.

INEZ SCHOLFIELD

Snow Over the Primrose Wood

TODAY the snow has fallen softly over the primrose wood. Just two weeks ago, the warm sun poured down on the little copse at the foot of the hill. The wood was full of the song of birds. Soft rustlings and twitterings came from every bush. Though as yet there was little green to be seen on the bare branches of tree and undergrowth, the promise of spring hung in the air. Almost could the eyes distinguish a soft haze of green creeping over the expectant earth. Already the rich green of bluebell leaves had pushed upward, and everywhere the paler green of primrose leaves was showing. Here and there the leaves surrounded an early flower, exquisite forerunner of spring. Yellow buds were there in plenty, but the full grown primroses were precious in their rareness. The field beside the copse was heavy from the last fall of rain.

Today the snow has fallen softly over the primrose wood. There is ice on the tiny pools beside the stream, and the brown earth is crisp as a new-baked gingerbread. Winter is here again, and a silence has fallen over the woods. The air is heavy with the feel of snow. The north wind is so biting that we can hardly bear to remove our gloves to pick the primroses, yet our gloved hands are too clumsy for their fragile stems. Today the banks of the stream are yellow with the full-grown flowers, and the primroses in the wood are no longer precious only for their rareness, but for the beauty of their glowing stars. How bravely they turn their faces upward, in mild surprise at this bleak north wind which penetrates even the center of this sheltered Sussex copse. Though their leaves have lost the crisp jauntiness of two weeks past, these tiny flowers have never lost their faith in the return of spring. They have felt the warmth of the sun, they have heard the soft twittering of birds.

Though all is still today, it is not the stillness of a sleeping world. It is the stillness of a world already awakened by the February sunshine, closing its eyes for but a moment to realize more fully the joy of growth ahead. Only the primroses have fallen so deeply in love with this corner of Sussex earth, that they have refused to shut their eyes for even this moment, when snow has gently fallen on field and copse.

E. M. P.

Law Versus Chance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TENDENCY of the unenlightened human mind to believe that it can ultimately better conditions, financial or otherwise, by resorting to what is known as the element of chance, is one of the delusions which seem to beset mortal existence. If uncorrected, it may lead the individual into most undesirable, if not, indeed, unlawful byways of speculative endeavor. It may also tend to keep him in a continual condition of unrest and disappointment because of unfulfilled hopes and expectations. Furthermore, he may fail to see that having admitted what is called chance into his thinking, having accepted it as something, and consented to its so-called operation, he may see this attitude of thought externalized in his human experience in ways which are not desirable. The Apostle Paul said (Romans 6:16), "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey?"

To yield oneself a servant to chance is to place oneself in a precarious position. Moreover, it means pinning one's faith to false gods—to things which in reality do not exist, such as so-called good fortune, good luck, and so on. Anything which can change in a moment from what appears to be good to something which manifests itself as ill, was never good and never will be, for good is stable, unchangeable, indestructible, never subject to chance, or swayed by untoward circumstance.

What a contrast to such a possible experience is that of one whose thought and life are governed by divine law! It means safety instead of danger, security in place of uncertainty and risk, stability and steadfastness of thought and purpose instead of vacillating gullibility. Conformity to divine law in one's thinking and conduct precludes any such thing as chance. Correct thinking resulting in right action brings its own legitimate return and reward. The more one's thoughts and life are governed by the law of God, good, the more assured is one not alone of true prosperity and success, but also of safeguard from all ill.

Christian Science inculcates a deep love for divine law, which forms the basis of all sound law, for those who understand and adhere to its teaching. They know what the Psalmist meant when he wrote (119:97), "O how love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day." This makes them law-abiding citizens. They have learned something of the meaning of that sentence which adorns the façade of one of our court houses, "Obedience to law is liberty." Because they no longer recognize chance, or yield themselves to its false claims, accidents, mishaps, and all untoward events become less and less frequent in their experience. They do not countenance or depend upon that which is not governed by law. They will not accept what may seem to be gain unless it be honestly and legitimately earned or acquired. A righteous standard urges them towards righteous living with its just expectation of righteous reward.

How reassuring it is to remember that as mental allegiance is transferred from any dependence upon chance to reliance upon the operation of divine law, not alone are we ourselves safeguarded from harm, but we are helping to safeguard the entire world. On page 424 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Accidents are unknown to God, or immortal Mind, and we must leave the mortal basis of belief and unite with the one Mind, in order to change the notion of chance to the proper sense of God's unerring direction and thus bring out harmony." Who is there, who, having changed "the notion of chance" to "God's unerring direction" does not feel happier, more at peace, more safe and secure? He has exchanged a precarious and unstable mental footing, which Christ Jesus spoke of as a house built "upon the sand," for one which the Master described as a house built "upon a rock," against which the winds and rain and floods of adverse circumstance could not prevail.

Christian Science reveals the fact that to the man of God's creating there is no such thing as chance. This man, spiritual and perfect, is held forever in the care of omnipotent Love; he is directed, controlled and preserved by the beneficent operation of divine law. A realization of the truth about man results in protection here and now, in our present human experience. To conform to the demands of divine law, through the understanding of man's true spiritual nature, which Christian Science imparts, is therefore the greatest thing that anyone can do, not alone to maintain his own safety and well-being, but to forward true prosperity for all.

One thus conforming with divine law is graphically described in the first Psalm in the following beautiful metaphor (Psalms 1:3): "And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

La Legge contro il Caso

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

UNA tendenza della mente umana non illuminata di credere che può in fine migliorare la situazione, finanziaria o d'altro genere, ricorrendo a ciò che è conosciuto quale l'elemento del caso, è una delle delusioni che sembrano assediare l'esistenza mortale. A meno che non venga corretta, può condurre l'individuo nelle meno desiderabili se non, in realtà, illegali viuzze delle imprese d'azzardo. Può altresì tendere a mantenerlo in una continua condizione di irrequietezza e di disillusione a causa di speranze ed anticipazioni non realizzate. Inoltre egli forse non si accorge che, avendo introdotto ciò che si chiama caso nel suo pensiero, avendolo accettato quale cosa esistente ed avendo dato il consenso alla sua cosiddetta operazione, egli vedrà forse quest'attitudine di pensiero esteriorizzata nella sua umana esperienza in modi che non sono desiderabili. L'Apostolo Paolo disse (Romani 6:16): "Non sapete voi che se vi date a uno come servi per ubbidirgli, siete servi di colui a cui ubbidite?"

Darsi al caso come servo significa mettersi in una posizione precaria. Inoltre significa far atto di fede in falsi dei—in cose che in realtà non esistono, come la cosiddetta buona fortuna, la buona sorte, e via dicendo. Qualsiasi avvenimento che può cambiare in un momento da quel che sembra essere un bene in quel che si manifesta come un male, non fu mai un bene e non lo sarà mai, poichè il bene è stabile, immutabile, indistruttibile, giammai soggetto al caso o dominato da circostanze perverse.

Che contrasto con una tale possibile esperienza è quella di colui i cui pensieri e la cui vita sono governati dalla legge divina! Significa immunità invece di pericolo, sicurezza invece d'incertezza e di rischio, stabilità e fermezza di pensiero e di scopo invece di credulità vacillante. La conformità alla divina legge nel proprio pensiero e nella propria condotta preclude qualsiasi elemento come il caso. Il pensare corretto che risulta nell'azione retta procura il proprio legittimo fruttato e ricompensa. Nella misura crescente colla quale i propri pensieri e la propia vita sono governati dalla legge di Dio, buono, di più in più si è assicurati non soltanto della vera prosperità e successo, ma altresì della protezione da ogni male.

La Scienza Cristiana inculca un amore profondo per la legge divina, che forma la base di ogni legge sana, in quelli che comprendono e aderiscono al suo insegnamento. Essi sanno quel che intendeva dire il Salmista quando scrisse (119:97): "Oh, quanto amo la tua legge! è la mia meditazione di tutto il giorno". Questo li rende cittadini sottomessi alle leggi. Essi hanno appreso un certo che del significato di quella frase che adorna la facciata di uno dei nostri tribunali: "L'obbedienza alla legge è libertà". In quanto che non riconoscono più il caso, nè si sottomettono più alle sue false pretese, le disgrazie, gli infortuni, e tutti gli avvenimenti perversi divengono meno e meno frequenti nella loro esperienza. Essi non ammettono, nè dipendono da quello che non è governato dalla legge. Non accettano ciò che sembra essere guadagno a meno che non sia guadagnato od acquistato onestamente e legittimamente. Un principio retto li spinge verso una vita retta colla sua giusta aspettativa di retta ricompensa.

Quanto è rassicurante di ricordare che quando la fedeltà mentale viene trasferita da qualsiasi assegnamento sul caso alla fiducia nell'operazione della legge divina, non soltanto siamo noi stessi protetti da danni, ma aiutiamo a proteggere il mondo intiero. A pagina 424 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive: "Le disgrazie sono ignote a Dio, o Mente immortale, e dobbiamo lasciare la base mortale della credenza ed unirci alla Mente unica, a fine di scambiare l'idea del caso col giusto senso della direttiva infallibile di Dio e fare così risaltare l'armonia". Chi vi è che, avendo scambiato "l'idea del caso" nella "direttiva infallibile di Dio", non si sente più felice, più in pace, più immune e sicuro? Egli ha scambiato una base mentale precaria ed instabile, di cui Cristo Gesù parlò come di una casa edificata "sulla rena", con una che il Maestro descrisse come una casa edificata "sopra la roccia", contro la quale i venti e la pioggia ed i torrenti di circostanze avverse non poteron prevalere.

La Scienza Cristiana rivela il fatto che per l'uomo creato da Dio non vi è niente per caso. Questo uomo, spirituale e perfetto, è affidato perennemente alla premura dell'Amore onnipotente; egli viene diretto, controllato e preservato dalla benefica operazione della legge divina. Rendersi conto della verità sull'uomo risulta in protezione qui ed ora, nella nostra presente esperienza umana. Conformarsi alle esigenze della divina legge, per mezzo della comprensione della vera natura spirituale dell'uomo, che la Scienza Cristiana imparte, è dunque la più grande cosa che chiunque possa fare, non soltanto per conservare la propria immunità ed il proprio benessere, ma per avanzare la vera prosperità per tutti.

Una persona che si conforma così alla legge divina è descritta pittoricamente nel primo Salmo nella magnifica metafora seguente (Salmo 1:3): "Egli sarà come un albero piantato presso a rivi d'aqua, il quale dà il suo frutto nella sua stagione, e la cui fronda non appassisce; e tutto quello che fa, prospererà".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Snow Orchards

ALL the orchards of that blue land were in bloom,
Petals of delicate tint and palest pearl,
Even in that wide garden was there room
For flowers that innumerably swirl
Lovely, serene—
Incredible though seen,
This quietude, this peace though gray storms blow,
As orchards of the sky let down their snow.

POWER DALTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries.

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Development Plans in N. H. Lose Ground

Tardiness in Presenting Data to Federal Government a Factor

$17,418,620 Program

PWA State Director Says Applications Are Being Carefully Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25—New Hampshire's permanent development program, to have been aided through allotment of federal funds, seemed to be fading out of sight today, according to Harold J. Lockwood, State Director of the Public Works Administration.

Mr. Lockwood recently returned from Washington where he attended a series of conferences with federal officials to consider the 19 remaining applications submitted from New Hampshire, pointed to several reasons. Among them he included the State's lack of initiative and tardiness in presenting data and requests to the government.

Each application, however, said Mr. Lockwood, is being carefully considered, so that if the unexpected happens and further funds are made available, there may be no delay in an early beginning.

Cost $17,418,620

The development program as outlined by the State would cost approximately $17,418,620. Of this amount governmental grants and loans would total nearly $9,000,000. This not inconsiderable sum, said Mr. Lockwood, indicates a real desire on the part of the State and local governments to build useful and permanent public improvements, for which they are willing to share a large portion of the cost.

To date grants and allotments allocated to New Hampshire, totaling only $902,000, make possible construction of 22 projects at an estimated cost of $1,971,112. Most serious interruption to the State's program—and most keenly felt by the administration—was the failure of federal authorities to furnish funds for conservation projects, after the General Court had enacted laws setting up a water resources board. Purposes of this board included conservation of New Hampshire's water supply by means of a series of dams and reservoirs to be built throughout the State.

The problem of water conservation has been a moot question for some time. More than 25 years ago, state legislatures began wrestling with it, seeking some means to provide storage basins for preserving spring floods for all-year use and equalizing the water flow when these flooded areas become dried up during summer months.

Visualized by Bass

Possibility of storing the State's supply of "white coal" was first visualized by former Gov. Robert P. Bass in 1910, and, incidentally, furnished the main motive for his election that year. Through successive administrations, cheaper power, more common use of electricity and State ownership of natural basins in the territory have been presented as major objectives.

Yet it was not until the election of Gov. H. Styles Bridges, former attaché and business agent for Governor Bass, that a noticeable beginning was made. During his administration the State Water Resources Board, whose operations are now seriously hindered, was created.

This board, in spite of the fact that federal funds have not yet been forthcoming, has not been lacking in initiative or action, according to Major John Jacobson, its chairman. "Surveys are now being made," he said, "of some of the larger projects originally considered. Furthermore, at least one storage basin will be formed, whether or not we receive any assistance from the Federal Government."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening and warmer, possibly light rain tonight and Wednesday morning; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees, colder by Wednesday night; moderate southerly winds, shifting to westerly Wednesday.

Maine: Rain or snow tonight and possibly Wednesday morning; warmer tonight, colder in west portion Wednesday.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder.

Vermont: Cloudy, possibly light rain tonight and light rain or snow Wednesday forenoon; colder Wednesday and in extreme northwest portion late tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably occasional light rain tonight and Wednesday morning; warmer tonight; colder in northwest portion Wednesday afternoon.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, probably occasional light rain tonight and Wednesday forenoon; slightly warmer tonight.

Connecticut: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight; colder Wednesday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong south shifting to southwest winds tonight and to west on Wednesday over the north portion, and fresh southwest winds increasing late tonight and shifting to west on Wednesday over the south portion; weather overcast with rain over the north portion and possibly occasional light rain over the south portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	30	Minneapolis	14	14
Bermuda	64	52	New Orleans	62	62
Chicago	42	42	New York	50	38
Denver	30	26	Norfolk	52	50
Helena	6	6	Philadelphia	40	38
Jacksonville	56	56	St. Louis	60	60
Kansas City	38	38	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	44	44	Washington	38	38
Miami	70	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 25.
B—Minimum, Feb. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:05 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Wednesday, 1:29 a. m.; height, 11.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:58 p. m.

Dog-Racing Law is Attacked as 'Economic Menace' at Hearing

Boston News Today

Ways and Means Hearing Draws 800 to State House
Curley Holds Caucus to Repulse Ways and Means
Federal Heads Will Urge Putting Bonus in Farms
Sawyer Asks Investigation of Bribe Report
State Counterpart of Wagner-Connery Act Urged

Dog Races:

Deluge of Protest Is Released at Hearing

Powerful opposition to dog racing in Massachusetts was marshaled before the legislative committee on legal affairs today in an effort to have laws passed cutting the number of dog-racing days from 200 to 90.

Dog racing was termed an "economic menace" by E. E. Armstrong, secretary of the merchants' division of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce. He said it had injured Springfield business to an alarming extent and submitted figures of theater receipts to support his contention. He said that during the first dog-racing period in Springfield last year receipts of the Paramount Theater had fallen off $1500 a week. During the second racing period inroads of $2100 a week were reported. The Arcade Theater said receipts dropped off one third during the first period, 50 per cent during the second. Other theaters reported similar experiences, according to Mr. Armstrong.

He said a milk concern reported that a number of women had asked for more time on their bills because of dog racing losses, and that a small loan concern said its collections had fallen off from $8000 to $10,000 a week because of the races.

Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield told the committee that hundreds of business people had asked him to favor the measure. "There is not," he asserted, "a single business interest that does not oppose dog racing."

Mr. Armstrong said he wished to make it clear that he would not be satisfied with just the restriction in number of days, but sought that concession until the law was repealed.

Another bill, calling for the closing of dog tracks at 11 p. m., instead of midnight, apparently caused track owners much concern. George C. Funk, head of the Wonderland track at Revere, pleaded that they be left alone "until we have made back our $400,000 investment."

He said the 11 o'clock closing order would take 20 per cent off their receipts.

Taxpayers:

They Have Their Day At Hearing on Budget

Expected pyrotechnics at today's meeting of the Ways and Means Committee failed to explode with quite the bang anticipated.

Gardner Auditorium in the State House (seating 800) was filled and several hundred others who appeared either to add weight of their presence to the protest against Governor Curley's budget or to merely witness the show were turned away by the six state troopers assigned to keep order.

First speaker was Norman MacDonald, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, who arranged the meeting. He was expected to loose the big bombshells, but didn't. He explained that Christian A. Herter, Albert F. Bigelow and William B. Baker, the three Republican anti-Curley House members of the Ways and Means Committee, had themselves been monopolizing the records, seeking items in which they might pick flaws.

This caused Senator William S. Conroy, Democratic committee member from Fall River, reputed friendly to Governor Curley, to remark that the meeting was a waste of time. Then he said something in a low voice about its being "a chance for a few of the baboons to laugh."

Serious note was contributed to the meeting by Eliot Wadsworth, head of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He said business men are alarmed over the fact that the state budget has jumped $15,000,000 in the last few years.

Senator Conroy interrupted to ask Mr. Wadsworth whether reducing the state personnel wouldn't just throw that many more on relief.

"I think," replied Mr. Wadsworth, "that might be better than to close factories that can't meet pay rolls because of taxes."

Dry New England humor was contributed by Nelson A. Roberts, a Williamstown farmer and prototype of Calvin Coolidge.

"What sort of farm do you run?" asked a committee member, "a poor farm?"

"Well, it may be a poor farm soon," Mr. Roberts replied.

By a Staff Photographer

Joint Legislative Ways and Means Committee Listens to Protests of Taxpayers Against the Curley Budget

John H. Mahoney, Chairman of Legislative Committee of Taxpayers' Association

Norman MacDonald, Executive Secretary of Massachusetts Taxpayers' Association

'Big Stick':

Curley Shows It to Democratic Office Holders

While the Republican-dominated Ways and Means Committee prepared for its big meeting today, Governor Curley was not inactive. Last Friday personal notes written on the Chief Executive's blue and gold embossed letter paper were sent special delivery to 125 Democratic office holders. They were summoned to a Parker House luncheon yesterday to hear the Governor exhort them to stick together and support his budget and new tax proposals in the face of G. O. P. attacks.

Railing at them for "lying down in 1936 because you have received no patronage," the Governor said he had personally raised $115,000 (even mortgaging his Jamaicaway home) to aid President Roosevelt's campaign, "but," he asserted, "I haven't received a single appointment. I told the President that Saturday when he was here, but I also told him, 'you are the leader of the Democratic Party and it is my duty to go along with you. I'm going to!'" (applause).

Farms:

Proposal for Legion Veterans Is Discussed

Heads of principal federal agencies met in Boston today to discuss methods of interesting those war veterans about to receive bonus payments in buying farms. The meeting, attended by Frank H. Foy, state director of the National Emergency Council, Roger Clapp, state head of the Rural Resettlement Administration, Paul Edwards, local WPA chief, Col. William P. Blake, of the Veterans' Bureau, and others, decided on a three-point program.

This would (1) send mimeographed literature to veterans, (2) conduct a survey to see how many veterans are interested in the idea, and (3) make direct contacts.

It was emphasized that no high pressure methods should be used to oversell veterans on the farm scheme.

Berrett:

Sawyer Calls for Inquiry Into Allegations of 'Split'

Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware today filed an order with the House Rules Committee for an investigation of the statement attributed to Louis Berrett, falsely arrested in connection with the Millens-Faber holdup and murder in the Lynn Paramount Theater, that he had to split his $2500 state compensation "50-50 with the politician who got it for me."

The allegation appeared in the March issue of Harper's Magazine, in an article entitled, "Murder in Massachusetts," by Joseph F. Dinneen, of the Boston Globe.

Mr. Dinneen was awarded $2000 by Governor Curley and the executive council for his part in revealing the Millens-Faber participation in the Needham Trust Company robbery. Mr. Berrett and Clement Molway, who was also falsely arrested, were supposed to have received $2500 each.

Said Mr. Sawyer:

"Obviously the charge is that some legislator was involved."

Because of the lateness of filing the order, the rules committee will have to decide whether it should be brought up during the present session before any investigation can be begun.

Chowder:

Milk Issue Settled But How About the Pork?

Fires were lighted under chowder kettles on the Fish Pier today as WPA authorities agreed on a recipe. The kettles had been cold for a week and 45 women and 15 men had been left idle while controversy raged between the faction which held that milk should be added as the chowder is cooked, and the school which held that the chowder should be canned without milk and then distributed with directions for adding the milk later.

This latter faction, supported by Prof. William R. Cole of Massachusetts State College, was victorious today. Milk will be added to the chowder when it is eaten.

Halibut:

Season's First Catch Arrives at the Fish Pier

First of the Boston fishing fleet to return with a haul of 1936 halibut was the schooner Raymonde. Capt. Carl Olsen nosed her into Fish Pier this morning and before he had hawsers fast he had sold 35,000 pounds of fresh halibut at prices ranging from 20 to 30 cents a pound. As the first fresh halibut catch brought here this year, it was regarded as something of an event at Fish Pier. The fish were caught off St. Pierre, Miquelon, Captain Olsen said.

As the Lenten season opens, Boston fishermen went into their greatest period of activity. Yesterday 2,217,000 pounds of groundfish were brought in. Today the total fell off to 1,000,000 pounds. This caused active bidding and a price rise of about 2 cents a pound.

Labor:

Baby Wagner Bill Both Urged and Opposed

Organized labor in Massachusetts today made a concerted effort to close the gap left by the national Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act.

Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, pointed out to the legislative committee on labor and industries need for such a state law, asserting it would insure the rights of workers.

Claude L. Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, characterized the proposed bill as "unwholesome and unfair." It would, he said, place too much power in the hands of a board and alienate employees from employers.

WPA Revives Theater For Small Towns

Finds Audiences Eagerly Responsive—Plans to Charge Admission

Provides Many Jobs

Not To Compete With Cities That Already Have Professional Companies

While the verbal bombardments being released against Maxwell Anderson's historical play, "Valley Forge" by various town dignitaries have been reaching reverberations almost as rumbly as the boom of a colonial cannon, a far more significant fact has been largely overlooked—that when the play is performed in Leominster on March 3, the WPA theater in Massachusetts will be selling seats for the first time in its history.

Following the lead of other states, Hiram Motherwell, regional director of the WPA theater, announces that a small admission charge is to be levied from now on for certain government-sponsored plays.

For the sake of those who dread "government competition," he hastens to add that the theater units for whose performance admission is charged will not appear in towns which already have legitimate drama. On this basis today Mr. Motherwell is barred from Boston only.

Top Price Is 40 Cents

Top price under the new scheme is 40 cents and the income from the sale of tickets will be used for physical equipment and for further professionalization of the standards of production, including all elements except salaries. Highest pay for WPA actors is $94 a month.

If, as Mr. Motherwell hopes, the public response so warrants, these companies will be further aided to establish themselves permanently on a self-supporting basis in their communities.

Coupling the occurrence of this major presentation with the new policy points to the whole new aim and philosophy of the WPA itself.

In the first place, the new program is designed to give relief to needy actors and to perform a cultural service for the community.

Is the Theater Worth It?

Probably most important, however, Mr. Motherwell and his associates desire to re-establish the individual actors and actresses in their profession. At this point the inevitable question arises: "Is the theater profession worth putting anyone back into?"

"Nobody knows the answer to that," says the regional director. "We feel, from the response that is being given our shows, that latent desire for dramatic entertainment is being aroused. More than 95 per cent of our shows play to capacity and we frequently turn people away. Whether this enthusiasm can be carried over to support private stage enterprises on the road, time alone will tell."

At any rate he is certain that the results will justify the experiment.

"Valley Forge" is symbolic of the new attitude. It is a large play, a poetic play, a play whose substance lasts beyond the mere two hours of entertainment.

Makes Many Jobs

Further, Mr. Motherwell declares, it calls for a large cast, some 40 persons, performers and technicians—and gives an opportunity for the federal theater to utilize the large staff of scene designers and builders at its disposal. For these reasons, he thinks Mr. Anderson's play meets the charges of "boondoggling," which opponents are continually levelling at New Deal projects.

Approximately 1200 professional theater workers formerly on relief are now performing before capacity audiences or rehearsing for drama, circus and vaudeville performances in New England.

In Massachusetts alone a vaudeville project of 17 distinct units is giving 76 performances a week before audiences in CCC camps, transient camps, state hospitals, state asylums, reformatories, prisons and in neighborhood centers. Besides the "Valley Forge" company, there are also Yiddish and Negro dramatic units. The Massachusetts vaudeville group now has in preparation a musical comedy.

"For the most part, the people who attend these performances have not seen a dramatic or variety show in 10 years," says Mr. Motherwell. "Many of the children and younger people who come to these entertainments ask when the next feature film begins—for them, the word theater has no meaning except 'movies.' But the desire for theatrical entertainment is latent everywhere. One may see a hall holding 2400 people filled to the doors, and the police sympathetically turning away other hundreds outside."

Mr. Motherwell told how the vaudeville units in Maine have been doing one-night stands at CCC camps under most difficult conditions during the recent severe winter months. Trouping even as these veterans have never trouped before, they have traveled in their automobiles for many days and many hundreds of miles before seeing their home base, Portland, again.

"But they do it eagerly," Mr. Motherwell declared. "In fact, the rehabilitation of the professional self-respect of these theater workers is possibly more important, for the coming revival of prosperity, than the physical sustenance which the Government is providing. These people, and hundreds more like them, now have their eyes hopefully on the future."

Work of Assessor Beset With Growing Complications

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Home owners and the tax assessor seldom seem to agree upon the fair valuation of a home.

The field of fixing assessments has grown so complicated that now some universities, among them Harvard, included it as a related subject to some of their courses. It was during a lecture at Harvard that Edward T. Kelly, chairman of the Board of Assessors for the City of Boston, revealed some of the difficulties with which the assessor has to contend in putting a fair valuation upon property.

Taxes and Assessments

Assessment, according to Mr. Kelly, is especially hard in a city where the tax rate is high. There is bound to be less fault found with tax assessments based upon a tax rate of $20 per $1000 than upon $37 per $1000 as in Boston. The tax rate is not the work of the assessor. He assesses on property value bases alone and is sure to run counter to the opinion which the majority of persons hold concerning their property, no matter what the tax rate.

In the minds of many persons there is considerable confusion as to how the evaluating is done. Many home owners are under the opinion that valuations are placed at a percentage of the full value. The law, as Mr. Kelly points out, is explicit upon this point and the assessors are obliged to assess all property, both real estate and personal, at its full and fair cash value and in just proportion.

Fair Estimate Difficult

The difficulties of the assessors are increased during a period of depression. They have great trouble arriving at a fair estimate of a property's value, when there is little or no market, at the time, for real estate. This difficulty is increased by the Legislature's use of the word "fair" when speaking of valuations. If the words "cash value" alone were used, said Mr. Kelly, perhaps all assessments would reasonably represent the actual selling price. But the statutes use the phrase "fair cash value,' with the probable intention of allowing the assessors to use their own judgments to a large extent in determining the value of a property during periods of fluctuating valuations.

During the boom years of the '20s there was a tendency, stated Mr. Kelly, to overvalue property. At this time there was a large shortage of homes and even modest dwellings were bringing prices out of proportion to their actual value. The assessors, during these years had to be careful not to evaluate too highly.

Depression Problems

With the advent of the depression the opposite tendency appeared. While many home owners were obliged to let their homes go at a price far under what they paid for them, the tax assessors were obliged not to assess property under its value, even though at the moment it appeared to have but little value on the open market.

The assessors are limited to some extent by another phrase in the statutes, which says that property must be assessed in "just proportion." This means that a property owner cannot be taxed out of proportion to other owners. Mr. Kelly says that a recent court decision in New York says that, if a taxpayer is not assessed at a higher value than similar property is, he is not entitled to a reduction.

If he feels that he is entitled to a reduction, the taxpayer may appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals, which will hear his story and pass upon his right. At the present time, however, there is such a flood of cases up for consideration before the local Board of Tax Appeals that it will be several years before they are all disposed of.

J. G. H.

Purvis Is Appointed To State College Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 25—Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president of the Massachusetts State College, has announced the appointment of Albert W. Purvis as instructor in education.

Mr. Purvis, graduate of the University of New Brunswick in 1931, attended the Harvard Graduate School of Education, receiving his degree of master of education in 1935.

Town-Run Utility Clears Debt And Helps Cut Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY Falls, Feb. 25—The annual report of the Municipal Light Board reveals a record of consistent progress by this town's municipally-owned power plant.

Operation began in 1914 with a total cost to the town of $35,577 for plant and equipment. A bond issue of $40,000 covered the initial expenses. This was cleaned up as income warranted. The property is now free from debt.

In 1926, the department erected and paid for out of its own earnings a service and office building costing $34,200 and in 1933 it turned over $20,000 to the town to help reduce the tax rate. This year, the department is turning over $10,000.

In 1914, net receipts were $19,686. In 1935, the receipts had risen to $91,178. The number of street lights increased from 263 to 470 and the number of customers from 463 to 1856.

From the start, the department has been self sustaining and has shown a profit at the end of each year. The plant today is valued at $153,074. The rates are among the lowest of any towns of this size in the State.

Monitor Scribe Goes South

BOSTON'S baseball interests headed for the warm Florida sun today when scribes, players, club executives and guests started the excursion which officially closes the winter season. Fungo bats will hit high flies to waiting fielders, pitchers will warm up and managers discuss prospects Thursday morning.

Focal point of all baseball eyes in 1936 is Boston. Big things are expected of the new Bees (nee Braves), bigger of the Red Sox, most serious—on paper—challengers of the World Champion Detroit Tigers.

En route to this scene of pre-spring activity is The Christian Science Monitor's chief baseball writer, Edwin M. Rumill. First to the Bees in St. Petersburg, then to the Red Sox in Sarasota, later to other southern ball camps.

He will interview old favorites, size up rookies, attend exhibition games. His observations will appear regularly in the Monitor's sports pages.

Treasury Policy Declared to Hurt Private Investors

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25 (AP)—Policies of the New Deal were sharply attacked by Thomas I. Parkinson of New York, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in an address here last night.

Mr. Parkinson spoke at the annual banquet of the western Massachusetts division of the Equitable company. The banquet also was attended by the presidents of banks in this vicinity. In the course of his address, he said that nothing ever happened in this country that justified the duly elected representatives of the people in turning over the constitutional duties of their office to "irresponsible, incompetent young gentlemen," who could not possibly handle the task.

Unsound Money

Deploring the heavy government expenditures and resultant national debt, Mr. Parkinson said that the only alternative to heavy taxation is unsound money, and he warned that such a step would be a serious blow to insurance companies and their policyholders.

Continued freedom of the American people depends on the making of their laws by their properly elected representatives, he declared.

Referring to the Treasury Department, Mr. Parkinson denounced what he said was the practice of giving the appearance of borrowing money at a low rate, when it is only an appearance, and forcing down the interest rate on private investments.

Short Term Notes

He observed that the short term, low-interest notes which were issued to replace the retired Liberty Bonds are tax exempt from surtax as well as normal income tax. The Liberties were not exempt from the surtax, he said, and hence the Treasury is losing in taxes, although it pays less interest on the notes.

At the same time, he said, the Treasury's lending at low rates has made it difficult for banks and insurance companies to get a fair return on their investments. He declared that the insurance companies must earn at least 3 per cent on their money in order to protect their policyholders adequately.

Democratic Split Perils Revision Of R. I. Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25—Factional differences in the State's Democratic party threaten to wreck the Rhode Island administration's program for a constitutional convention to revise the document under which the State government has operated since 1842.

The prospect that the Democrats would pull together on this major State issue has been wrecked by the Pawtucket faction of the party, a faction that on several earlier occasions has embarrassed Governor Green and his administration. Speaking at a Democratic rally Sunday night, Albert J. Lamarre, Pawtucket city official, revealed the Pawtucket group's break within the party when he assainled Governor Green, Senator Peter G. Gerry and Joseph Gainer, former Mayor of Providence, charging that these three men were attempting to rule the state and dictate the terms of the constitutional convention.

Backs Primary Plan

Mr. Lamarre advocates a constitutional change to allow primary elections in Rhode Island. This, he contends, would eliminate caucus evils and abuses and take the selection of candidates out of the hands of a few party leaders and turn it over to the people. The nominees for delegates to the convention named by the Administration to represent Providence are opposed to the primary plan, Mr. Lamarre says.

Members of the Pawtucket faction threaten to vote against the convention unless the Administration gives in and agrees to support some of the measures outlined by Mr. Lamarre.

Intense Campaign

Meanwhile the political campaign grows in intensity as the electorate looks forward to the special election March 10. Voters will decide whether or not a constitutional convention shall be held, and at the same election will select candidates for delegates to the convention should one be held.

The rift that threatens the Democratic Party is based on issues that will come before the proposed convention. Republicans in the State, however, are united in opposing the convention proposal. Rallies have been held in all the larger municipalities and they will be held with more frequency as the election date nears. The basis of the Republican argument is that any convention at which delegates are chosen from the State by population groups will allow the delegates of the three most populous cities to control the session. They fear that drastic changes will be made in legislative representation to deprive the rural towns of the power they have had in the General Assembly and put legislative control entirely in the hands of the cities.

Pianist Contest Offers Year's Study in London

The American Matthay Association, Inc., an organization of Tobias Matthay's pupils, has announced a $1000 scholarship contest for young pianists. The winner of the contest gets this amount toward a year of study with Matthay in London. Preliminary examinations, prior to the final test in New York, will be held early in May.

Application blanks may be obtained from the secretary of the association, Miss Julia L. Wrightington, 94 Perry Street, Brookline, Mass. Contestants will be examined on ear training, keyboard harmony, form and general questions.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"DEAR OLD DARLING" (Colonial). Comedy featuring George M. Cohan in his own play. Staged by Sam Forrest. 8:20.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:05, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12. Also shorts.

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

BOSTON — Margaret Sullavan in "Next Time We Love." A screen version of Ursula Parrott's novel. 10:55 a. m., 1:48, 4:41, 7:34, 10:27. Stage: Musical revue featuring Ruth Etting, radio star; Toby Wing and Frank Gaby.

MODERN—Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15. Also Warner Baxter and Alice Faye in "King of Burlesque." 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 2:35, 6:40, 9:50.

TREMONT—Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." 9, 11:55 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:45. William Powell and Mary Astor in the "Kennel Case." 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

FINE ARTS—Disney cartoon program. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. Tomorrow: "Shalom." a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Rimi and Hella Hartwich. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #8, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"March of Time," "Chinese Nightingale," "Morocco," "Jumping Champions," "Scrappy's Trailer," and other shorts.

UPTOWN—"Magnificent Obsession," with Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor. 1:45, 4:20, 6:55, 9:35. Also "March of Time." 1:25, 4, 6:35, 9:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—George Raft and Rosalind Russell in "It Had to Happen." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Also "Dangerous Intrigue," with Ralph Bellamy. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Magnificent Obsession." 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Affairs of Susan." 2, 5, 8:05.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Gertrude Michael in "Woman Trap." Fenway: 2:30, 5:03, 7:36, 10:09. Paramount: 9:10, 11:44 a. m., 2:18, 4:52, 7:26, 10. Eleanor Whitney and Tom Keene in "Timothy's Quest." Fenway: 1:10, 3:43, 6:16, 8:49. Paramount: 10:34 a. m., 1:08, 3:42, 6:16, 8:50.

UNIVERSITY — "Ceiling Zero." 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Miss Pacific Fleet." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

EXETER—Short features: 2:15, 5:05, 8. Also "Captain Blood." 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

METROPOLITAN—Jessie Matthews in "First a Girl," a gay musical romance. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Stage: Wallace Beery with a big stage revue. Sevitzky's orchestra.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Loudon Greenlees, Scottish baritone. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Concert by Susan Williams, pianist; Elizabeth Killiam, soprano. Open free to the public. 8:15.

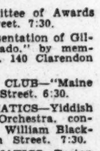
Radio Programs
On Page 10

BOSTON ART CLUB — Second Chamber Concert by the Goding-Thiede-Zeise Trio. 8:15.

FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL — Recital by pupils. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Address on "Can the Third Reich Offer Fair Play in the Olympics?" by Miss Tony Sender, former member of the German Reichstag. 8:15.



ZONTA CLUB — Address on "How Things Are Done in the Legislature." by Representative Mary Livermore Barrows. 264 Boylston Street. 6:30.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI ASSOCIATION — Annual banquet of Boston chapter. Talks by Pres. Ernest Martin Hopkins, Ben Ames Williams, author, and others. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 6:30.

CAMPFIRE GIRLS—Committee of Awards meeting. 100 Boylston Street. 7:30.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A.—Presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," by members of the Pioneer Club. 140 Clarendon Street. 8:15.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Maine Night" dinner. 46 Beacon Street. 6:30.

WEST END WPA DRAMATICS—Yiddish Civic Art Theater and Orchestra, conducted by Chester Mason. William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Theater in "Southland Melodies." Boston Seaman's Friend Society, Hanover Street. 7:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Greek Art IV" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

CAMBRIDGE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS—Conference on "Housing and National Recovery." Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. 3:30. Evening session at 7:30.

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—First of a series of art scholarship lectures, Museum of Fine Arts. 10:30.

Huge Timber Dock Going Up as Part Of Quoddy Project

EASTPORT, Maine, Feb. 25—Construction of a huge timber dock at Treat Island has been started as a new addition to the Quoddy project.

Preparations will be made for the handling of large quantities of supplies of all kinds, cement, steel, heavy timbers, and machinery. The dock will be approximately 300 feet long with a depth of water at low tide of 20 feet at the farthest end.

The dock will also be used in the loading of rock barges for construction of the Eastport dam which will extend from the northern end of the island to Estes Head, Eastport. This dam will be approximately 3400 feet long and 150 feet wide at the deepest point.

Built From Bottom

Captain Lord says that the dam will be built from the bottom up the entire length, rather than building in completed sections. It is not yet certain from where the rock will be procured for the construction of the Eastport and Lubec dams, but nearby quarries will be drawn upon to provide the material.

Bids for the construction of the navigation locks between Treat and Dudley Island probably will be issued shortly with the opening date from March 15 to the 20th. A huge spur dike 900 feet long will be constructed from the northern tip of Treat Island and will form a part of the Eastport Dam. There are at present 40 men at work on the island. It is likely that the Lubec dam will be started along with the Eastport dam, or shortly afterward.

The operations officer does not yet contemplate the erection of buildings for housing purposes on the island, saying that housing operations will be purely a question of economics. If the workers can be transported at lower cost than building barracks when the crew attains its maximum number, no barracks will be built. It has been the policy of the engineers to economize as much as practically possible since the undertaking of the work.

Workers Shifted

Captain Lords says that with the gradual completion of operations at Quoddy Village, workers are being shifted to other activities on the project, such as those at the steamship wharf in the city, construction of the Pleasant Point and Carlow Island dams and other work.

John Sweeney, resident engineer of construction of these upper dams, has a force of 90 men at the present time and 500 cubic yards of rock a day are being dumped into the channel between Pleasant Point and Carlow Island. With the addition, in a short time of larger drilling equipment, production is expected to treble.

Four blast hole machines are expected the last of the month. These will drill a six-inch hole a maximum depth of 125 feet enabling the placing of an immense quantity of dynamite, probably four or five tons at a time. Drilling crews are now working 24 hours a day and other workmen on the job eight hours, but two shifts of the latter will soon be started.

James Is Elected To Harvard Corporation

Henry James of New York City, author, trustee of the Carnegie Corporation and of the Rockefeller Institute, and son of William James, famous Harvard philosopher, has been appointed a member of the Harvard College Corporation. He succeeds Charles P. Curtis Jr., of Boston, who has retired from the corporation after being a member since 1924. The election took place yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University.

The members of the Harvard Corporation now are: Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University; Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, Treasurer of Harvard University; Thomas N. Perkins, of Boston, lawyer; Roger I. Lee, of Boston, physician; Grenville Clark, of New York, lawyer; Charles A. Coolidge Jr., of Boston, lawyer; and Henry James.

Harvard Receives Gift Of Writings of Hearn

One of the world's finest collections of books and magazine articles by and about Lafcadio Hearn, Japanese-British writer, has been given to the Harvard University Library by Dr. Harris Kennedy, Harvard '94, of Milton, Mass.

The 600 volumes and 250 magazine and newspaper articles were gathered by Dr. Kennedy during years of search. There are not only editions and variants, including translations of Hearn's own writings, and books and magazine articles about him, but also many works that contain merely a passing reference to him. There is also an interesting group of books by various friends of Hearn. The Harvard library already possessed a number of letters from Hearn to his brother James.

Dust Covers Snow In Vermont Storm

By the Associated Press

Northfield, Vt., Feb. 25

AN OFFICIAL at the Northfield station of the U. S. Weather Bureau said today the brownish substance coating last night's snowfall was dust from southwestern dust storms which was carried down by the mixture of snow, sleet and rain.

He explained the dust in such storms rises into the upper atmosphere and is carried great distances by wind.

Maine State Prison Adds Motor Plates To Its Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THOMASTON, Maine, Feb. 25—The Maine State prison manufactured 220,000 automobile registration plates this year, Warden Edward P. Johnson reports.

Plates were made at the prison this year for the first time through action by the Legislature at the last session. Warden Johnson has received complimentary comment on the quality of the plates which this year bear the "vacationland."

Besides manufacturing automobile plates, the nearly 300 inmates are kept busy daily with other forms of useful work.

Office furniture for use by State departments is manufactured by the prisoners, also institutional clothing, harness, policemen's belts and holsters, sleds, wheelbarrows, tin products and other articles.

The prison farm in itself is a project of major proportions with nearly 600 acres usually under cultivation each year. Livestock on the farm includes 100 head of jersey and holstein cows, 400 hogs, 700 hens and six horses.

Last fall prison inmates canned 20,000 cans of vegetables for use at the prison as well as a large quantity for use at the Augusta State hospital.

The morale of the inmates is kept at a proper level through such recreational means as baseball, football, skating, moving pictures and orchestral music.

New Hampshire Tags Defective Cars With Red Safety Tickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25—As part of its program to make New Hampshire's highways safer for traveling, the state motor vehicle department has provided its officers with a new "ticket," a red one, for drivers whose cars are noticed as having certain mechanical defects.

One light, a broken mirror and a cloudy windshield are some of the things that will bring one of the new "tickets," on which the officer specifies how much time the operator can have to make repairs and how soon he must report the defect fixed.

The driver is told to report to an officer in his locality and failure to do this in the alloted time means an investigation by the department and possible suspension of license.

Under this new scheme, which is being tried out in New Hampshire this year for the first time, the "tickets" may be given out "on the spot," where previously officers who noted defects merely notified the commissioner by letter.

'Good Neighbor' Policy Urged in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25—A "super community" project has been proposed by Charles F. Bowen, executive director of New Hampshire's State Planning Board.

"It will be a helping hand proposition," explained Captain Bowen, who pointed to the Souhegan Valley as an illustration. "Residents of this area must reach out with friendliness and helpfulness to aid in solving problems common to neighboring communties. Such a program would have the effect of clearing away old-time animosities and suspicions, insure the conduct of joint affairs on a more effective basis, and permit orderly arrangements of plans to meet future problems of regions in which they were considered."

New Hampshire Bids For 19 PWA Projects

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 25 (AP)—New Hampshire still has 19 PWA projects pending at Washington, with a proposed outlay of $17,418,620, State Director Harold J. Lockwood announced here.

Upon returning from a Washington conference, Mr. Lockwood said every project was being investigated so that work might be started on any or all of them if more funds are voted.

Housing Standards Found Adopted By Tenants of Slum-Cleared Areas

Brimful of questions today was William Stanley Parker, Boston architect, member of the City Planning Board, as he considered results of slum clearance operations where they have already been carried out.

To senators and representatives he directed a pertinent question which, he seemed inclined to think, must be answered during the present session. "Shall Congress," he asked, "create a permanent public housing agency in Washington to assist congested cities in elimination of slums?"

Of those who urge Congress to embark on a long program of bettering the living conditions of the poor, he inquired if the new housing units really provide housing for slum dwellers, or for more well-to-do families. Are slum families content, he continued, when moved into new housing, and do they respond to new physical environments, live in them decently and become good neighbors?

According to Mr. Parker, so few instances are available in this country that foreign experience must be used as a guide in answering these questions. He pointed out that at the meeting of the housing committee of the Leeds (England) City Council, the chairman remarked:

"If the undesirable tenant is not attended to by the municipality, he will continue as undesirable. We want to rehouse every family that needs it, but we do not attempt segregation.

". . . We have watched closely the effects of our rehousing, and our experience is that in 98 per cent of the cases, results are entirely satisfactory. So far as we are concerned, we are going to continue with the 2 per cent less satisfactory tenants; because if we fail with them, we are going to fail with their children."

This last thought, Mr. Parker declared, was echoed by Mrs. Edith Elmer Wood, American student of housing, who has reported "the consensus . . . would seem to be that . . . 10 per cent retain old slum habits . . . while 90 per cent respond to the new environment. Children are completely transformed."

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Quite the most exciting thing we've come across this week is the new Frederics One-Minute Permanent Wave! Now it may sound like a dream, but we assure you it's a reality . . . at Conrad's, in the Regency Beauty Shop, for $10.

Instantaneous 'Perms'

It seems that the Frederics people have perfected a new process which actually reduces the time of heat application necessary for a wave down to one minute. In fact, in many cases depending, of course, on the texture and condition of the hair, it requires less time, . . . even as little as 10 seconds! The method is one of heat and vapor, rather than chemicals, and depends, to a certain extent, upon the use of preheated clamps, or waivers. After the hair is treated with a special preparation (which, by the way, is devoid of all harmful, caustic or irritating alkalis!), wound, and the pads placed in position, the wireless wavers (which have been preheated) are clamped over the winders for the few seconds necessary.

They're Atomized

It seems that the instantaneous, thorough action is the result of a newly developed principle of "atomization," which, simplified, means that the contact of the Frederics Wireless Wavers with the Vitron Neutra Wrappers creates a sort of misty, penetrating "fog," which, in turn, seeps into every wound strand of hair. The result is a soft, natural wave . . . without the usual accompanying sensation of being baked and steamed; to say nothing of being scalped. In other words, the method is as gentle on you as it is on your hair!

We Found 'em

Last week one of our letters (you see we're gradually acquiring a "public"!) was from a girl who wrote that she'd like very much to add one of the dinner suits, about which we'd written, to her wardrobe, but she felt she couldn't afford to. However, she went on to say that she had a simple, slim-fitting black evening gown, that could very easily be worn under a jacket and blouse, thus making up the dinner suit, . . . if she could only find them on sale separately. But it seems she couldn't! So we did a special bit of sleuthing, and found just what she wanted . . . at Filene's. Perhaps you, too, have an evening gown that might be utilized in this manner. If so, a crisp, white weskit piqué bolero, (cut something like a man's mess jacket) and a shirt-front blouse will completely transform its appearance. The two together are less than $7.

Almondized Gloves

Exclusive with R. H. White Company are the Almondized Beautyskin gloves. They're regular dressy gloves, in pull-on, flare cuff or gauntlet style, but the leather has been treated with honey and almond cream, which makes it soft, smooth, pliable and slightly fragrant. They're washable, and are priced from $2.50 up.

Monogrammed

If you happen to have a roommate and she insists on borrowing your things and wearing them so long that she finally gets to thinking of them as her own, we suggest that a monogram staring her in the face might be helpful. Fine satin nightgowns and slips may be had at Slattery's with the added luxury and rugged individualism of your own monogram, in the design and color you may select. "Monogrammed" while you wait. The nightie is $3.25; the slip $2. Pajamas, too, if you prefer.

Shower Caps

At last we've found a shower cap that will gather up and protect a shoulder-length bob! It's in the Gadget Shop on the street floor in Filene's, and looks like an aviator's helmet. It's made of oil silk, and it comes down far enough in the right places, and is loose enough so that, in spite of the fact that it protects the curls, it doesn't make you feel like your head was in a vise! For 50 cents; in various pretty colors.

Bags and Bags

There's a handbag display in one of Murray's Town Shop windows (21 Temple Place) that will probably make you look again just to see if you haven't made a mistake in reading the price. But you haven't . . . they're only a dollar, and they're something quite special.

And speaking of bags, it was in Murray's that we first saw "The Wonder Bag." It's a sort of a believe-it-or-not affair, and starts out in life as an unassuming little envelope purse, about six by four inches. But as you begin shopping and feel the need of a bag for your purchases, this obliging little purse unfolds and unfolds, until it's a full-size "Papa" bag with handles . . . capable of holding 60 pounds of anybody's shopping. In black, green, or blue moire, for $1.

S'more Things

Honorable mention to: The narrow, hand-braided leather belts with the gold buckles for $1 at Peter Flynn's. The linen string gloves, called "Crepe Suzettes," at Murray's. The imported lisle stockings at Jordan's for $1. They come in every imaginable color, and flatter ankles with their verticle ribs. Just the thing to go with oxfords. That polka dot pajama and dressing gown ensemble at T. D. Whitney's for around $7.50. Grand for traveling . . . even if it's only down to your own breakfast table.

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Coming to Shubert Monday

Vandamm Studio

"Margo," and Burgess Meredith, Prominent Players in "Winterset"

Pony Carts Lose Attraction For Providence 'Kids'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25—Children today are not satisfied to ride in pony carts, as their elders once did, but demand a more thrilling ride on a saddled pony, Martin F. Noonan, Providence park commissioner, declares.

Mr. Noonan reached this conclusion when he discovered business was falling off at Roger Williams Park's pony path. Under the old system, one of the park ponies pulled a cart with a second cart tied behind as a trailer and both carts were loaded with children. Most of the youngsters, Mr. Noonan says, would much prefer to sit in a saddle and handle the reins themselves in real "Wild West" style.

Acting on this theory, Mr. Noonan is having the park ponies broken into saddle and says that as soon as the snow is off the ground a circular track will be built around which the children can guide their own mounts this spring.

Most of the ponies are docile enough for even small children, Mr. Noonan says, but the parent may walk around the paddock beside the rider if he or she cares to.

Brown Goes Nautical, Small Yacht Races Planned for Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25—A drive to raise $2000 to promote small yacht racing among students at Brown University has been approved here by the university's Alumni Council.

Prof. Zenas R. Bliss, who was navigator of the American yacht in the recent international races off Newport, has told the council that development of the water sport at the university can be done best by first determining a place for sailing, then arranging a method of getting the boats and teaching the students how to sail. He suggested the "frostbite" dinghy class boats, which cost about $200 each, would be found most suitable, and pointed out that Bristol Harbor probably would be the best location for the university's "port."

Students at the university already have six boats, four of which were purchased last year. Preparations for an intercollegiate regatta in Narragansett Bay this year have been arranged. Invitations to compete have been sent to nine colleges.

Miss Woodbury Named Educational Consultant

Miss Grace I. Woodbury, president of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, has been appointed consultant ex officio by the Educational Policies Commission at its recent meeting in Washington, D. C.

The commission, appointed for a five-year term in December, 1935, by joint action of the National Education Association and the Department of Superintendence, will develop long-range planning for improvement of American schools. Its policies will be formed from its contacts with educational and civic leaders serving as consultants in all parts of the country.

Duties of consultants include receiving of important materials prepared by the commission, expressing opinions on issues submitted, and raising additional issues to be considered.

Telephone Service Feels Urge Towards Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25—Plant additions and modernization planned this year by the Southern New England Telephone Company will amount to approximately $4,250,000, it is announced by company officials. More than $2,230,000 will be used to buy new equipment for subscribers' homes.

The number of telephones now in service in Connecticut is expected to be increased by 12,000, due to this year's gain in business improvement. Net gain in units during 1935 was approximately 10,000.

What's Going On In the Arts

Water Colors at Fogg

FROM its own collection, the Fogg Art Museum has selected a number of water colors by American painters. Many of the examples are of exceptional interest. In the aggregate the pictures give the visitor a good idea of American accomplishment and inventiveness in aquarelle. One is not bothered especially about academic questions, about oddities of style, for in the main these artists hold to the accepted conventions.

One exception is John Marin, who has been favored with the best exhibiting space. Among his co-exhibitors he appears the rebel. For Marin, the water color should follow the nature of the aqueous medium; it should take a wayward direction, should be bounded by no straight, strict borders. There is something of the nature of the vignette in these washes which seem so free, so fresh, so aware among their neighbors. For Marin, the mountain should be portrayed as a mass which reaches upward, upward, towering over the lowlands; the trees grow and ripen in a moist or sun-drenched atmosphere. This is realism, this is a graphic transfer of man's observation plus his feeling of nature.

As contrast we may turn to Edward Hopper's portrayals of houses, so correct, so regular, so pat. Mr. Hopper paints the subject objectively; it is not a growing, changing thing; it is a moment, held fast. All emphasis is upon the permanent motives of design, upon the horizontal and vertical directions. Colors and patterns are harmonious, undisturbed and undisturbing. The still-lifes of Charles Demuth are always a joy to see. For him it was necessary to derive a rhythmic scheme from the subject, generally a still-life, which he represented. John Singer Sargent seems to tower less and less as years pass and a new generation of artists matures. Dodge Macknight still stands out for pure, clear color, and a tidy pictorial performance. Mr. Macknight knew Vincent Van Gogh, who at this moment is occupying the attention of gallery visitors in this vicinity.

The aquarellists who have not burdened their pictures with an abundance of shadows in an attempt to simulate photographs are the best off. They are not held by requirements of painting surface likeness, but can devise patterns, use any colors at will, distort, amplify.

D. A.

Contemporary Dance Group

THE white brick walls of the Contemporary Dance Group's studio at 16 La Grange Street are hung with dance photographs, in an exhibition open to the public every weekday afternoon except Monday and several evenings.

The girls who founded this organization have reclaimed the top floor of a dingy old building, made it bright with gay window curtains, turned discarded cider jugs into candelabra and otherwise evinced the resourcefulness of people with taste and less than ample means. Their purpose is to provide teaching in dance techniques at a nominal sum to those who cannot afford more costly instruction; and to promote interest in the contemporary dance in Boston. Whatever the affiliations of some of its members, it is not a political organization.

In bringing the New Dance League, a New York group of artist dancers of unmistakable merit, some time in April (10 or 11) to a theater not yet decided upon (the Repertory is the choice if it is available), the Contemporary Dance Group is taking an important step in its intended direction.

M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

George M. Cohan's "Dear Old Darling" is in its second and last week at the Colonial.

"Three Men on a Horse" will conclude its long run at the Plymouth Saturday night.

"The Ghost Train" continues at the Copley. This is its fourth week.

Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset," one of the most successful of the season's plays on Broadway, comes to the Shubert Monday for two weeks.

"Personal Appearance," another New York hit, is scheduled for the Plymouth, March 9.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Network dramatic sketch and	Recorded popular program	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	"Continental Varieties"	speaker	Carl Moore and His Band	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch.	"The Dansante": NBC dance	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	orchestra program	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs	The Evening Tattler: sketch	Yankee News Service	Lyric Trio: vocalists
6:15	Songs in the Night	News; "Musical Turns"	"News of Youth"	Carl Moore, Rhymester
6:30	News; soloist; sports briefs	Records; "Harmony Twins"	Musicalities: variety	"Secret Agent X-9," sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	NBC musical program	Musical Moments: variety	Yankee News Service
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": sketch	**Talk, Sen. Lonergan, Conn.**
7:15	20th Century Ideas: talk	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Soloists; popular orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Lum and Abner: sketch	After-Dinner Revue: vocalist	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	Nature Club: sketch	"Strange As It Seems"	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	**Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff;**	Gabriel Heatter, comment
8:15	mystery drama	soloists: Phillips Lord	**Frank Munn: concert orch.**	"Boy From Ireland"
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	**Lawrence Tibbett, baritone;**	Dinner to Gil Dobie, new
8:45	Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	**William Daly's Orchestra**	B. C. coach; speakers
9:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads:	**"Vox Pop—The Voice of the**	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
9:15	Frank Parker, tenor	**People"**: sidewalk interviews	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
9:30	**Helen Hayes in "The New**	Donald Novis; Gloria Graf-	**Fred Waring and His Pen-**	Yankee News Service
9:45	**Penny"; Mark Warnow's Or.**	ton; Eddy Duchin's Orch.	**sylvanians; soloists**	Third period, Bruins-Ameri-
10:00	182d Regiment National	**Sigmund Romberg; Deems**	**"Mary Pickford's Parties at**	cans hockey game, Boston
10:15	Guard, tercentenary	**Taylor; soloists; orchestra**	**Pickfair"; orchestra**	Perley Stevens' Orchestra
10:30	WBZA Players, from Spring-	Jimmie Fidler's Gossip	**Dramatizations of the news**	Perley Stevens' Orchestra
10:45	field studio	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Spotlight revue; variety	Clyde Barrie; orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:15	and his dance orchestra	Sport review; recordings	Hudson-DeLange Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:30	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
11:45	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."

9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:30 WEEI, New England Town Meeting: "Must Women Organize for Accomplishment?"

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music recital.

4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band Symphony Orchestra concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Concert Hour program.

5:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rendezvous: Charlie Leland; soloists; Clyde Lucas's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Frank Simons's Concert Band; Bennett Chapple, narrator.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; concert orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; dramatic sketch.

9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orchestra.

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters"; G-Men sketch.

10:15 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The Supreme Court Rule or Ruin." Representative Joseph Monaghan, Montana.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Gems of Color"; all-Negro variety programs.

10:45 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Six-day bicycle race, New York.

Radiocast Monitor News

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
1:45 WBZ (990kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WBZ (990kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Shortwave News

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Behind the Microphones

Determining the popularity of each of Boston's four principal stations has been achieved by Massachusetts Institute of Technology professors on a cross-section population basis. These figures indicate that Station WNAC is the most popular radio station in the Greater Boston area while WAAB follows.

Station WNAC, the survey revealed, has 22 per cent more listeners than the first competing NBC network station (either WBZ or WEEI) and 42.2 per cent more listeners than the second NBC station. Station WAAB, it was shown, during the hours that the comparative stations are on the air, has 20.3 per cent more listeners than the first competing local station and 832.0 per cent more than the fourth competing local station.

The survey was based upon a 10-week check made by Prof. Robert F. Elder and Prof. L. F. Woodruff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Recording instruments perfected by these men were attached to 1000 sets in the suburban area where each station had a good signal. Thus a typical cross-section of listeners was chosen for the test. None of the persons agreeing to the installation knew the purpose of the check.

The recording instruments invented by these two M. I. T. professors were regarded as infallible checks on the listening habits of each of the tested families. The tape was calibrated by marking the positions of each of the four principal stations. When the recorder was started, usually by snapping on the set, the exact time was recorded as well as the length of the listening period and the time of shutting off the set.

The professors also perfected a mechanical device to read the tape after it was calibrated. It recorded in days, hours and minutes. When reading the tape the scale on the reader was set to synchronize with the time when the recorder was started. The station scale of the reader was adjusted to the calibration marks on the recording tape. Thus, reading the tape in terms of days, hours and minutes was extremely simple.

Tibbett's Program

"Traffic," a work by Charles Ridgway, an American composer, and still in manuscript form, will be featured tonight, WNAC, 8:30, by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. As its title suggests, it is a highly impressionistic work attempting to portray the rush, clatter, color and vitality of a busy crossing in a big city.

Two opera arias are also scheduled by Mr. Tibbett, the first "Bright Her Smiles" from Verdi's "Il Trovatore," and the second Baron Scarpia's aria in the second act of Puccini's "Tosca." Other songs include "The Wreck of the Julie Plante," Lehar's "When I'm Looking at You" from "The Rogue Song," and Cadman's "From the Land of the Sky Blue Water."

Salute to Cities

The Texaco period, WEEI, 9:30 p. m., has enlarged its policy and will now present musicale salutes to American cities. Donald Novis, Gloria Grafton and Eddy Duchin and his orchestra will still be heard as talent on the program. The salute will consist of a special musical composition in honor of the selected city and a brief "municipal report." Chattanooga, Tenn., in the heart of the TVA development, is the first city to be thus honored.

Parker and Bernie

Frank Parker, who developed quite a flair for comedy with Jack Benny and who is heard in his own program on the Columbia network Saturdays at 7 p. m., is Ben Bernie's guest tonight, WBZ, 9 p. m. The program originates in Miami, Fla., when Bernie and all the lads are playing an engagement.

The New Penny

Helen Hayes' drama series, "The New Penny," WBZ, 9:30 p. m., tonight, which has attracted a loyal group of feminine listeners, at least in the Boston area, introduces a new member in the cast this evening. She is Alice Reinheart, who will be heard as Nellie, the personal maid of Mrs. Van Alastair Crowder. Nellie pays a surprise visit to St. Vincent's Foundling Home to seek the advice of its youthful matron, Mrs. Penelope Edwards (Helen Hayes). Then the story comes out that Nellie has been married for several years to Willie Crowder, which serves as a crushing blow to Mrs. Crowder's social ambitions.

A. D. H.

Maple Syrup Caravan First Sign of Spring

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 25 (AP)—A traditional sign of spring, the annual maple syrup caravan, got going yesterday. Its tour around the state will continue through Friday.

Carroll R. Leach of Enosburg Falls, Vt., will be the principal speaker at each of the eight stops on the scheduled circuit. The Extension Service and Department of Agriculture of the University of New Hampshire sponsor the trip.

BIG NEWS IS
BREAKING
Gripping news pours in from the four corners of the earth . . . and to the four corners is distributed by the World's International Daily Newspaper.
GENEVA

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On Sale at Newsstands

Census of Symphony Audiences Show Long Journeys No Barrier

Total mileage covered by the individuals who attend a Boston Symphony Orchestra matinee at Symphony Hall would carry a person twice the distance around the globe. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and his orchestra draw listeners at the Friday afternoon concerts from as far as Bar Harbor, Maine, from Pittsfield and New Bedford, Mass., and from Waterbury, Conn. These and other interesting facts are revealed in its own census recently taken by the symphony.

Although the Boston Symphony journeys to Providence for a series of concerts each season, Rhode Islanders are to be seen at every series given in Boston. Every Friday afternoon they come from Providence, Newport and Peace Dale. A regular attendant on Saturday evenings is a doctor from Little Compton. For the programs at wider intervals, listeners commute on certain Monday evenings from Woonsocket and Providence, and from the latter city again on various Tuesday afternoons.

New Hampshire, as well as Rhode Island, enjoys the distinction of being so symphony-minded as to yield subscribers to all four series of concerts in Boston. Every Friday they come from Laconia, Hancock and Exeter. Every Saturday they attend from Durham, Keene and Manchester, and as far to the northwest as Claremont. On Mondays, Andover and Exeter are represented; on Tuesday afternoons, Concord, Antrim, Manchester and Little Boar's Head.

The audiences every Friday include Maine residents from Castine, Bar Harbor, Jefferson, Portland, and York Village. Ogonquit and Portland are represented on Monday evenings. Vermont sends townfolk weekly from Newbury on Fridays and Greensboro on Saturdays; and from Woodstock and Danville to the Tuesday series.

Every Saturday's concert is heard by visitors from Connecticut—residents of Waterbury and Noroton. Hartford and Black Hall are represented on Mondays and Tuesdays.

As for the home state of the orchestra, the subscribers to the concerts come from 216 communities of Massachusetts, in addition to Boston.

Every Man Is a King in Boston Community Forum

Each has his say and sometimes the riot squad has mistakenly been called out by timid outsiders on hearing the tide of debate—WPA sends a lecturer weekly to most practicable of clubs.

A Quiet Hour at the Boston Community Forum

Social workers in the past have numbered among deleterious effects of the depression the seeming inertia and lethargy of elderly, unemployed men. But if these same social workers were to peek in at 16 Lagrange Street some evening, they would see their opinions blown to the winds by just such a group of men deep in energetic debates on every subject under the sun—from banditry to Buddhism, from anarchy to economy and from Communism to the Townsend plan.

If they managed to break into conversation, they would find that they had discovered the Community Forum of Boston, a contemporary Greek agora where every man is king, and where everything in way of debate is fully in order.

Somewhat Explosive Inertia

Lethargy and inertia are unimaginable definitions for this group. In fact, it is said that on more than one occasion alarmed Lagrange Street neighbors have phoned the police in the belief that a miniature riot was about to break out at No. 16. On these occasions the law arrived promptly, equipped with tear gas and machine guns, only to find a Forum quorum debating a point of parliamentary procedure.

Early in the winter of 1933 the Community Forum started with 12 members as an open house gathering at 115 Dartmouth Street, due to the initiative of two charter members and the generosity of another who donated $27. The following spring it applied for and received permission to hold meetings at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common. They drew up a constitution and adopted the motto, "Guard well our republic, safeguard and expand our Democratic institutions."

Gets Permanent Clubroom

After a successful summer on the Common, featured by weekly guest speakers, the forum saw its membership pass the hundred mark. It became a more organized group, and arranged for a regular seven-day-a-week clubroom on Lagrange Street. Regular expenses were taken care of by modest membership dues —50 cents initiation, 25 cents monthly.

In this new clubroom, the only furniture was a sugar barrel and a fish box. These did duty as rostrums, benches, dining tables, card tables, checkerboards and, occasionally, beds. An early sponsor, seeing the need for publicity, gave a banquet, at which 65 members feasted sumptuously.

Served Its Purpose

The banquet served its purpose. More furniture graced the clubroom, and the roster climbed to 146 members, including some 40 more or less transient visitors, whose appearance at meetings was governed largely by weather conditions.

The clubroom is 60 by 20 feet, with a stove and sink equipped cubicle in the back. Its walls were cold brick until J. J. Balkey and Charles V. Lawlor covered them with excellently done murals depicting many Boston scenes. Mr. Balkey is current president of the organization, and Mr. Lawlor is a talented, yet unemployed, scene painter.

Other officers include William Thompson, vice-president; Max Shankman, treasurer; Edmond Rideout Jr., recording secretary, and Edward Richburg, Al Williams and Frank Austin, executive board members.

WPA Adds Lecturer

The clubroom is open informally every day, with equipment now boasting checkers, chess and cards. Rarely, however, is any game finished, for the avowed watchword of the organization is "an argument is always in order."

Their ideal and model is the Greek agora where all citizens gathered to "view with alarm" and "point with pride" on public questions. Matters such as religion and partisan politics are not allowed to progress beyond debates of pure theory. Personalities are strictly taboo.

Of late, notice of the group has been taken by the WPA adult recreation project which has added a regular Thursday lecturer to the usual Sunday evening lectures sponsored by the Forum itself. These lectures, delivered by specialists on timely topics, are followed by question periods and free-for-all debates.

Survey Shows Book Lending Is Only Part of Library Work

Colossal piles of documents hide the supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library these days. She is Miss Edith Guerrier and she is deep in a survey of what librarians call "Measurement of Reference Service."

With the help of other members of the sub-committee, of which she is chairman, she has collected for the American Library Association a detailed record of 96,942 questions received and answered in nine public libraries, during one week, Oct. 14 to 19, 1935. These libraries all have branch systems and are located in Boston, Cincinnati, Ohio, Denver, Colo., Houston, Texas, Los Angeles, Providence, R. I., Seattle, Wash., Tampa, Fla., and Washington, D. C. Los Angeles alone handled 43,676 questions.

Wide Range of Questions

Replying to a few of the questions asked in a Boston branch involved reference work in such subjects as steam heating, the origin of Halloween, location of local newspapers, making things of wood, and the area covered by the British Isles.

A university freshman, in a western city, woefully complained: "I've looked all through the United States history and I can't find the Battle of Waterloo anywhere." Other patrons in that locality requested during the week a "biology of Amy Lowell," a book about "Pompey's Last Days," and "a good hysterical novel."

Part of Their Work

The story of how librarians assisted in averting a divorce case comes from an eastern state. A woman asked the library for help. She had been sent there by a judge in the domestic relations court, whom she had consulted about obtaining a divorce. Persuading her that it would be better for the children's sake to keep the family together, the judge told her he was sure her husband would respect her more if she improved herself. The husband was a college graduate while she had not even had a complete grade school education.

She was an intelligent woman and applied herself to studying American history and English. The English proved rather difficult, but she thoroughly enjoyed the history. As a result she made herself indispensable to her husband, a fact which he has acknowledged. For some time she has been assisting him in his work of editing the local newspaper. She has also organized six women's clubs, three of which are studying history.

Aid to Success

The questions reveal other equally valuable assistance rendered the public by libraries. One Pacific coast library provided study material for a man who was preparing a washing powder for the market. His increased knowledge of chemical formulae obtained from library books helped him to build up a profitable business, which he finally sold for $10,000. A young married woman, who possessed a few dahlia bulbs, and asked the public library workers how to take care of them, began a study of bulbs, which led her to plant one acre, five acres, then 10 acres of the flowers. Her husband gave up his profession as a photographer to go into business with her, and their dahlias are now shown at exhibits and fairs in all parts of the country.

From the Middle West come reports of postmen developed into recognized poets, pianists equipped to give lecturers on the history of music, immigrant plumbers prepared for the Civil Service examination. One of the librarians in her report states, "Human sympathy is the greatest gift the librarian can possibly give to people."

Curley Banquet Off; Reason a Mystery

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 25 (AP)—A testimonial dinner which was to be tendered Gov. James M. Curley tomorrow night by the Fitchburg Curley Club, was postponed last night.

Miss Mary O'Keefe, chairman of the committee on arrangements, said Governor Curley wrote her that his deep grief over the passing of his friend Joseph A. Tomasello, Boston contractor and treasurer of the state Democratic committee, prevented his attendance.

However, as the Governor left the State House last night he announced, "I just learned five minutes ago that for some mysterious reason the banquet has been called off."

Miss O'Keefe said the dinner would be given in April. Fitchburg is the home of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge for whose seat Governor Curley has announced his candidacy.

Methodists in South Ask Inquiry on Poles Taking of Property

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25 (AP)—The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Feb. 21 asked the State Department to investigate the Polish Government's action suspending activities of the society.

The Board of Missions yesterday received a cable from Poland, saying that the Government had declared illegal the Cultural Society, medium of the church, and had taken over its property.

The church protested the reported action, on grounds of religious liberty, "as guaranteed by the Polish Constitution."

Warsaw advices said that operations of the church society were suspended after government authorities examined the group's books and found "certain irregularities." These were said by officials to have included several disbursements without proper receipts, and transfer of funds to America without "sufficient explanation."

Methodist churchmen have presented an explanation to the Government in hopes the society will be allowed to resume its activities. Unless the suspension is lifted within two months, the society will be disbanded automatically under Polish law.

The Warsaw news dispatches made no mention of outright seizure of the society's property. Church offices here stated that a report of the thirteenth annual session of the Polish mission in Warsaw, July, 1934, said there were 17 meeting halls in that country, 813 members and 13 congregations.

Cruikshank Is Named Taft School Headmaster

WATERTOWN, Conn., Feb. 25 (AP)—Paul Fessenden Cruikshank, founder and headmaster of Romford School, Washington, Conn., will become headmaster of the Taft School in Watertown at the end of the academic year, the board of trustees have announced.

Mr. Cruikshank will succeed Horace Dutton Taft, brother of the late President Taft, who is regarded as the dean of headmasters in this country. Mr. Taft founded the Taft School 46 years ago and has been its headmaster ever since. He will serve as chairman of the board.

For Tastier Meals *Always* Have It On The Table
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

OUT OF THE SEA AND RIGHT INTO THE CAN

THREE DIAMONDS BRAND CRABMEAT
Packed Aboard Floating Canneries

Citizens Called To Push Work Of Child Agencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—Citizens have been told that political apathy on their part leads to waste of tax money, but now they are warned that it is wrecking the lives of children. Speaking for the Juvenile Protective Association, which has 35 years of experience in the juvenile protective field, Miss Jessie F. Binford put the issue before a meeting of Chicagoans.

"The citizens of Chicago," said she, "can contribute more and more to private organizations to protect a comparatively few children and young people; or, they can pay out more money in taxes for our courts and public institutions to take care of individuals who break under bad community influence; or, they can elect good officials and support them in an intelligent, honest enforcement of our laws."

Liquor Control

Citizens are now paying large sums for government agencies to control liquor sales, but they do not get the results they should, Miss Binford maintained.

"Our taxes," she continued, "support a state licensing commission, a city licensing bureau and a police department, to carry out the provisions and regulations of our state liquor laws, which, if enforced, would eliminate many of the conditions dangerous to children and young people."

Because many conditions in a big city like Chicago now contribute to child hardships and delinquency, the Juvenile Protective Association has its hands full, Miss Binford's annual report of its work shows. Its staff of 11 workers endeavored to make adjustments in the cases of more than 1000 children whose difficulties had reached a stage beyond the reach of ordinary social agencies.

But Miss Binford, in discussing the work done by her organization, pleaded for more intelligent community action.

"We believe," she said, "that the Community Fund of Chicago and all contributors and taxpayers should take more responsibility for those public departments for which they pay so much more than they do for private agencies, and which have the opportunity to help so many more children.

"The public contributed $25,466 to the Juvenile Protective Association in 1935.

Municipal Agencies

Through taxation, it paid according to the last available report, $179,000 to the Compulsory Education Department, which has 113 truancy officers; $245,400 to the Crime Prevention Bureau, which has 60 policewomen; $22,000 to motion picture censorship, and $83,000 for 35 juvenile police officers.

"These public departments are protective, preventive organizations like the Juvenile Protective Association. We should demand that they be staffed by trained professional workers, and in addition, that our School Board should restore services that they have eliminated—visiting teachers, vocational guidance directors and deans."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m.; WATR, 1190kc.

PWA Power Plant For South Carolina Upheld by Court

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 25 (AP)—The new deal won two decisions in the fourth circuit court of appeals here Saturday.

The court, in a two-to-one decision, upheld the right of the Government to provide funds for construction of a publicly-owned and operated hydro-electric project as part of the PWA program, and then overruled a district court decision that the Public Utility Act of 1935 was unconstitutional.

It did, however, hold that the act was invalid as it might be applied to a holding company which it construed to be engaged solely in intrastate business.

In the power ruling, on a lower court injunction against construction with PWA funds of a $3,000,000 hydroelectric project at Buzzards Roost, Greenwood County, S. C., the court upheld the PWA act of Congress in its entirety; upheld the loan and grant as a proper function of the Public Works Administrator, and ruled that the Duke Power Company, in its application for the injunction, had failed to show the prospect of any illegal damage.

The holding company decision was in the case of Burco., Inc., of Baltimore, which lost its suit before Judge William C. Coleman in Baltimore to force trustees of the American States Public Service Company, its debtor, to register with the security and exchange commission.

The American States, in process of reorganization, was held by the Circuit Court to be an intrastate business and the 1935 utilities act was held invalid as it might be invoked against such a concern, but Judge Coleman was overruled in his decision that the registration need not be made because the act itself was unconstitutional.

The Circuit Court decision did not rule on the arguments of counsel, including John W. Davis, former Democratic presidential nominee, that the act actually is unconstitutional, holding this issue was not involved.

Second Arrest Made In Theater Hold-up

While Charles Malkewicz, self-confessed participant in the RKO-Boston Theater $12,000 holdup, was being arraigned in Municipal Court this morning, police arrested another man on suspicion in the corridor outside of the courtroom.

Two others ran away as members of the Special Service Squadron, acting on a tip, stepped up and placed James Davidson of Somerville under arrest. He was immediately taken to police headquarters for questioning.

Young Malkewicz, who has insisted under close questioning that his companions in the holdup were New York gangsters, was held in $48,000 bail. Judge Daniel J. Gillen continued the case until Friday for a hearing. Malkewicz has declared that he did not know how much of the loot had been given to him, but police found $2769 at his home in South Boston.

WPA Workers Commute 80 to 100 Miles Daily

SANDWICH, Mass., Feb. 25 (AP)—Officials in charge of building the new Massachusetts national guard camp near here said WPA workers on that project probably traveled farther, to and from work, than any other WPA group in the State.

It takes 38 army trucks to bring them to the camp site every day, officials said, and most of the 400 come from Fall River and New Bedford 40 to 60 miles away.

Harvard Athlete Picks Radcliffe Girl As Easy Victor in Dollar Tossing Test

At four this afternoon, Harvard boys and Radcliffe girls were scheduled to meet on the banks of the Charles River, near the Larz Anderson Bridge, and attempt to hurl silver dollars over the ice-covered expanse. This peculiar pastime has resulted from the success of Walter Johnson, former big-league pitcher, in throwing a dollar across the Rappahannock River on George Washington's Birthday. One of the contestants will be Robert S. Playfair, Harvard senior trackman and correspondent for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *He has written an advance account of his views on the affair. Readers are advised to read it—as it was written—with tongue in cheek.*

The only entry in the dollar-throwing contest whom I am not confident of beating is the Radcliffe senior, Miss Joyce Henry. The papers furnish the dollars, and I know from experience that these Radcliffe girls are pretty expert at throwing other people's dollars.

As a matter of fact, much of my own proficiency has been gained over at Radcliffe. I used to play the dollar-throwing game with them in Sophomore year but I had to stop when I ran out of ammunition. I'm inclined to think it's a girl's game.

Dollar-throwing is better known as an indoor game. That's why I was anxious to enter the contest when I heard it was to be held on the bank of the Charles at 4 p. m. today. I've run along the riverbank long enough to know I could run away from any number of bouncers if the Radcliffe girls get too far ahead of me in the contest. Indoors one is hampered when he tries to drop out of the game in a hurry.

I would not have entered the dollar-throwing contest this afternoon if a little Scotch girl who is a sophomore at Sargent had not withdrawn her entry unexpectedly. I had her picked to win. She can make a dollar go further than anyone I know.

I'm not afraid of the freshman entry. I don't like his expression. He doesn't look as though he's thrown many dollars—at least not around Harvard Square: he's too optimistic about it. Wait till he's a senior.

I'm putting my money on the Radcliffe Senior. Those girls live on Sheppard Street and they know how to herd their own greenbacks and let drive with those of others. And after all, charity begins at home.

N. E. Chamber Seeks Foreword on Taxes

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 25 (AP)—The New England Chamber of Commerce committee on industrial conditions called upon the New England Council today to determine whether the proposed federal tax bill would consist of oppressive levies.

Frank W. Dunham, chairman of the committee, said he understood the bill would finance the recently enacted soil erosion legislation, and that the Secretary of Agriculture would like to tax the same industries which paid the invalidated processing taxes, also having the new levies made retroactive.

"The proposed retroactive feature of the new tax bill," Mr. Dunham said in a letter to Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the council, "would mean the destruction of many New England industries, principally the cotton textile manufacturers who are already over-burdened. I feel New England should be ready to fight these taxes."

Record Demand Reported For Opera Season Tickets

The demand for tickets for the coming Metropolitan Opera season which opens March 23 at the Boston Opera House has broken all previous records, according to an announcement made last night by officials of the Boston Opera Association. All seats except boxes have already been sold for two of the eight performances which will be given here, and there is every indication that before the end of the advance public sale which opens March 2 few seats of any sort will be available for any of the operas.

In view of this unprecedented demand and the fact that scores of applications have had to be returned for lack of accommodation, the Opera Association officials ask the indulgence of those not able to obtain tickets in the locations or for the operas they desire and to assure them that every effort will be made to take care of them for other performances. They also wish to make it clear that all tickets are assigned strictly in order of application and that none have been sold to speculators or to any one except bona fide applicants.

Farm Power Conference In Durham March 16-18

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 25 (AP)—Speakers from land grant colleges in New England will attend the New England rural electrification meeting at the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station here, March 16-18, W. T. Ackerman, engineer, has announced.

Other speakers will represent the state Public Service Commission, the Farm Bureau Federation, and utility and equipment companies.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	Feb. 26	Cobh,	March 3	Feb. 25, 8:00 pm	Feb. 26, 8:00 am
Amer. Merchant	Feb. 28	Plymouth,	March 8	Feb. 27, 8:00 pm	Feb. 28, 12:00 m
*Hansa	Feb. 29	Cherbourg,	March 8	Feb. 29, 1:00 pm	Feb. 29, 8:00 pm
†Conte Di Savoia	Feb. 29	Gibraltar,	March 6	Feb. 28, 8:00 pm	Feb. 29, 9:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco,	March 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	March 5	Feb. 29, 4:00 pm	Feb. 29, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco,	March 11	Mar. 6, 4:00 pm	Mar. 6, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
General Sherman	Portland,	March 2	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm
‡President Lincoln	San Francisco,	March 7	Mar. 2, 4:00 pm	Mar. 2, 7:30 pm
Empress of Canada	Victoria,	March 7	Mar. 2, 4:00 pm	Mar. 2, 7:30 pm
Malolo	San Francisco,	March 8	Mar. 3, 4:00 pm	Mar. 3, 7:30 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. Leaves midnight. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only. ‡Except newspapers for China.

Model for R. I. Markers Adopted by Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25—A full-sized model of the markers that will be placed at city and town boundaries throughout Rhode Island as part of this year's tercentenary program has been completed and accepted by the Tercentenary Commission.

The marker, a column about five feet high with a square base, is made of concrete with aluminum plaques embedded in the sides giving historical data on the municipalities. Nearly 100 of them will be made as a WPA project and placed about the State at roadsides.

Town to Build New School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRANVILLE, Mass., Feb. 25—Appropriation of $17,450 was made for a new school building at the annual town meeting. The building will be erected in West Granville.

ABSOLUTELY SANITARY
The STATLER preferred HOUSEHOLD TISSUES
• TOWELS • NAPKINS • TOILET TISSUE

The Solka content increases the strength, softness and absorbency of Statler Towels—one of the most satisfactory household towels you have ever used. No increase in cost to you.

LOW PRICES
First National Stores Inc.
FOR LENTEN MEALS
First National Stores is commencing the season with outstanding foods for your Lenten menus. It will pay you to check this list and shop at your First National Store, where you will receive the greatest values for your money.

PINK ALASKA SALMON — Contains rare Vitamin D and Vitamin A — 1 Lb Tin 10c
RED ALASKA SALMON — Include this outstanding value in your grocery list — 1 Lb Tin 23c

White Spray Rolled Oats is quick cooking style and is nourishing food for young and old. BIG 3 LB. PACKAGE 15c

Macaroni Finast 3 Lb Pkg 27c — 5 8 oz Pkgs 25c
Spaghetti Finast 3 Lb Pkg 27c — 5 8 oz Pkgs 25c

STANDARD PEAS SWEET SIFTED 3 No 2 TINS 29c
RICHMOND PEAS FANCY GARDEN SWEET, TENDER 2 No 2 TINS 29c

Campbell's TOMATO JUICE 2 12½ oz Tins 13c
Heinz ASSORTED SOUPS 2 Pint Tins 25c
Gorton's CODFISH CAKES 2 10 oz Tins 25c
Hershey's COCOA 8 oz Tin 7c
PEA BEANS MICHIGAN HAND PICKED 3 LBS BULK 10c
FINAST PRUNES EXTRA LARGE 2 LB PKG 17c

TUNA FISH Light Meat 2 No ½ Tins 25c
DIXIE OLEO Lb Pkg 21c
SHREDDED WHEAT 2 Pkgs 23c
PANTRY COOKIES Lb Bulk 23c
SKYFLAKE WAFERS Lb Pkg 18c
CAMAY SOAP 3 Bars 14c

Jean's Cake Mix — Devil's Food Pkg 23c — Ginger Bread Pkg 19c

ALICE VEGETABLE SOUP 3 29 oz Tins 25c
CRABMEAT CHATKA or GEISHA No ½ Tin 21c
PEANUT BUTTER 2 Lb Jar 29c — 1 Lb Jar 15c
FINAST RICE Whole Head 2 1 Lb Pkgs 15c
BREAD FLOUR FINAST Lge Bag 79c
PASTRY FLOUR Lge Bag 69c

Penn-Rad Motor Oil — 100% Pure Pennsylvania — Price Includes Tax — 8 QT TIN 89c

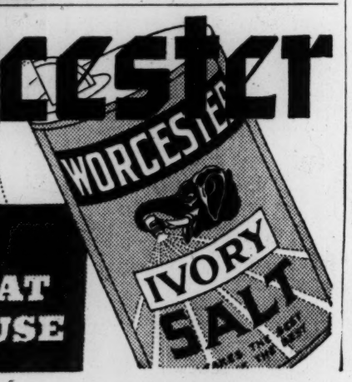
Co-op Pure MAPLE SYRUP — From Vermont's finest Maple Syrup country comes this outstanding quality syrup. Let your taste prove the superiority of this finer flavored syrup ½ PINT JAR 19c

STRING BEANS RICHMOND CUT WAX or CUT GREEN 2 No 2 TINS 23c
DAINTY DOT VANILLA 2 oz BOT 19c
DICED CARROTS 2 No 2 TINS 15c
FINAST TOMATOES No 3 TIN 19c
SHAKER SALT 26 OZ PKG 5c
GRAPE JAM PURE MIRABEL 2 16 Oz JARS 25c
CORN FINAST GOLDEN BANTAM WHOLE KERNEL 2 No 2 TINS 27c
JEAN'S BREAD CRACKED WHEAT RAISIN LOAF 12c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

ORANGES FLORIDA INDIAN RIVER EXTRA LGE SIZE DOZ 33c — LGE SIZE DOZ 29c
Bananas Mel-O-Ripe 4 Lbs 19c — Spinach Lge Leaf 3 Lbs 17c
Apples Native Baldwins 4 Lbs 17c — Beets Lge Bunch 5c
Grapefruit Lge Size 4 For 25c — Carrots Lge Bunch 5c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Worcester


THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

Weak Oil Stand Of Britain Stirs Commons Rebuke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 25—A stinging rebuke to the British Government for its alleged dawdling over the vital issue of imposing oil sanctions against Italy by the League of Nations was administered by the Opposition yesterday when Mr. Anthony Eden was making his first speech in the House of Commons as Foreign Secretary.

Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, spearhead of the Opposition attack, blamed British indecision for alienating opinion in the United States. If Britain had continued to take a strong stand at Geneva, instead of giving way before obstructive elements, he said, American co-operation on oil sanctions might have been forthcoming.

Why U. S. Cooled Off

American opinion, at first warmly supporting Europe's peace efforts against an obvious aggressor, cooled as time dragged on, and finally was chilled by the abortive Hoare-Laval "peace" plan.

"Even before the Laval upset," Mr. Lees-Smith said, "it began to be suggested in the United States that the United Kingdom was wavering over oil sanctions. Since the hint of delay and hesitation appeared, British newspaper correspondents in the United States had sent telegrams warning us that our hesitation was leading to embarrassment of the United States Administration and bewilderment of the public. Finally, the Hoare-Laval upset happened and the original sentiment in the United States turned into cynicism and disillusionment."

American Can Be Re-Won

Yet America's indifference, expressed in the shelving of a proposed neutrality bill which would have gone at least some distance toward indirectly aiding the League to impose oil sanctions, should not argue for continued British inaction, Mr. Lees-Smith declared. On the contrary, he sees a revived British initiative as the only way to win back American interest.

"France has already indicated she is not going to take a further interest in the matter," he said. "If this country does not take the lead there will be no lead at all. The Foreign Secretary should go to the Committee of Eighteen and himself propose imposition of the oil embargo. When he does, let him take the opportunity of appealing to the decent feeling of the United States not to allow dollars and the oil interests to lead them to assist in putting out one of the hopes of the world.

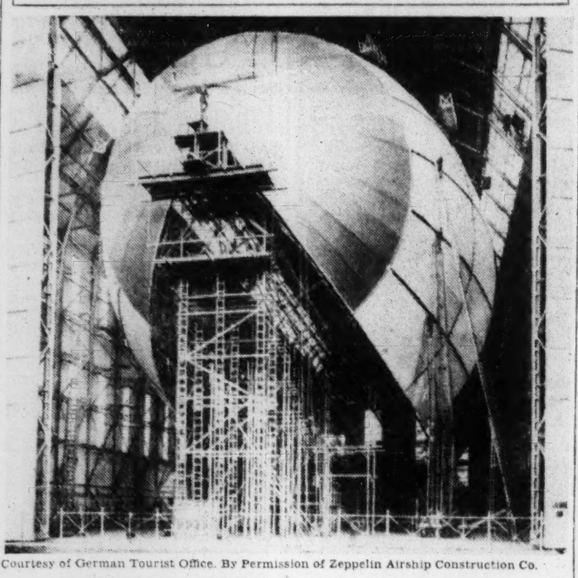
Strong Stand Did It

"The whole history of the last few months shows that so long as the League seemed determined to take a strong line so long opinion in the United States remained favorable to us. As soon as we began to waver, opinion in the United States cooled off, and if we want to win back their support we must take the initiative ourselves.

"At the beginning of November there was a general belief that the oil embargo was on the eve of being imposed. At that time there was no doubt that opinion in the United States was favorable to co-operating with us. Regarding the opinion of the Administration, Cordell Hull stated it was the Administration's view that oil ought not to be exported from the United States to Italy. The Secretary of the Interior met the oil companies and told them that if they exported oil they would be acting contrary to the policy the United States wished to pursue.

"There was everything to prove that at that moment the oil companies were willing to fall in line with the administration. They were not in a strong position and could not afford to antagonize public opinion. I can give proof from the Standard Oil Company that the oil companies were willing to co-operate with the wishes of the Government."

All Set for North Atlantic Service



Courtesy of German Tourist Office. By Permission of Zeppelin Airship Construction Co.

The Hindenburg (LZ-129), Sister Ship of Graf Zeppelin
Shown in Construction Hangar at Friedrichshafen

German-U. S. Airship Service Scheduled to Start in May

Aviation

With all passages sold on her return trip from Lakehurst to Frankfort, the new giant Zeppelin LZ-129, nearing completion at Freidrichshafen, Germany, is tentatively scheduled to inaugurate direct airship service between Germany and the United States sometime early in May.

Fares for the inaugural trip from Frankfurt, which is understood not to be completely sold out yet, will be 1000 marks plus a 250-mark additional charge for the first voyage. The same tariff, $500 at the present rate of exchange, will apply for the return trip. For all later flights the charge will be 1000 marks flat for the one-way journey, or $400.

The Zeppelins will leave Frankfort-on-the-Main from the new central airship port there. The naval hangar station at Lakehurst, N. J., will be the American terminal.

The round trip of the Zeppelin Hindenburg is scheduled to take a week. The westward flight to the United States may take up to three days, with a one or two-day stopover in Lakehurst. The return flight, with favoring winds, will take about 2½ days.

The faithful Graf Zeppelin, it was announced, is scheduled for 22 round trips this year between Germany and Brazil. She will make a trip every two weeks beginning March 30. Toward the end of October the Hindenburg will join the South American service making a weekly flight service to Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian capital.

* * *

Hot water, common on trains and boats, has hitherto been unheard of aboard passenger planes. TWA, trancontinental airways operators from New York to Los Angeles, now announce this "luxury" aboard their planes. Specially insulated containers holding two gallons of water will be preheated and placed aboard TWA planes at each stop.

Special racks have been installed in each of the baggage compartments of TWA planes. When the special tanks are placed in these racks their supply will be automatically piped to the washroom sink in each plane. Spare tanks will be kept on hand to be place on board according to the varying demands of each landing.

* * *

Without fanfare the week end witnessed the fifteenth anniversary of scheduled night flying over established air routes in the United States. The only concession to the occasion was a commemorative overnight flight by Jack Knight and Frank Yaker, United Air Lines pilots, who made the first night flights 15 years ago. This feat made the headlines in newspapers over the nation.

Since that inaugural flight 30,000,000 night miles have been flown by United, as one instance, over the same midcontinent route from New York and Chicago to the Pacific Coast. Today, lighted airways aid transport pilots on four transcontinental airways routes.

Before 1921 air mail was flown in daylight and transferred to trains at night, and coast-to-coast mail service required 72 hours. The Post Office Department took upon itself the initiative of inaugurating night flights and got Congress to appropriate money for lighting the airways. The first flight on Feb. 21, 1921, from San Francisco eastward, was aided between North Platte, Neb., and Chicago by bonfires lighted by farmers. The mail reached New York on Feb. 22 in 33 hours and 20 minutes after leaving San Francisco, more than twice the time now required. Jack Knight, first air-mail pilot, incidentally flies the Chicago-Omaha division of United in the original flown-by-night area.

Mussolini Seen Moving to Form Five-Power Bloc

(Continued from Page 1)

but evidently he hopes to persuade Britain and France—if they are anxious that active Italian co-operation in the common European policy should continue—to drop sanctions against Italy. They cannot, it is pointed out, expect to have a friendly Italy on their side if they persist in waging an economic war against her and are unfriendly to her.

In other words, Premier Mussolini is trying to give the impression that breaking the Stresa Front will be accompanied by tragic consequences; and such a rupture is bound to eventuate unless Britain and France radically change their policy toward Italy in the matter of sanctions.

"Bluff to Kill Sanctions"

Whether this is a veiled threat on Premier Mussolini's part or just a bluff to kill sanctions, or whether Il Duce seriously intends to cross over to Germany and upset the present balance of the European powers, it is difficult to state with certainty. To a large extent it depends on whether Germany will co-operate.

It is, however, certain that Premier Mussolini will henceforth refuse to support English or French policy in Europe so long as sanctions continue.

Italy's objections to signing the London Naval Treaty are regarded as an unmistakable indication of the way the wind is blowing. It is intimated that Italy would assume the same attitude of aloofness if a situation would arise necessitating application of the Locarno Pact.

Austrian Independence

It is even stated that the reported Italo-German understanding now in process of elaboration will include a definite pledge on the part of Germany to respect Austrian independence in return for Italian denounciation of the Locarno Pact and of the Franco-Italian agreement of January, 1935.

While there is some reason to believe that these terms represent what Premier Mussolini would like rather than what he's likely to obtain, the conviction is growing in Rome that the Italo-German rapprochement is steadily gaining ground and that Premier Mussolini is more than ever firmly determined to leave no stone unturned in order to ensure that the Ethiopian war shall only end when all of Italy's claims have been fulfilled.

Democracy on Trial in Japan

Japan's general election on Thursday was virtually to decide between three alternatives:

1. A return to party rule.
2. Continuance of super-party, or "Nationalist" rule.
3. Further subordination of parties to military or Fascist rule.

The present Cabinet of Admiral Keisuke Okada, has presented a struggle for dominance between the political elements and the fighting forces. Premier Okada, while nominally above party for the present, leans toward the Minseito, the less imperialistic of the parties.

The other great party, the Seiyukai, is more closely allied with the imperialists by tradition. The Seiyukai forms the bulk of the Opposition.

Allied with the Minseito are two secessionist groups: Kokumin Domei, who left the Minseito; and Showakai, who left the Seiyukai.

Significant Dates

1881—Jiyuto, or Liberal Party, first party founded in Japan.

1882—Kaishinto, or Reform Party, second founded.

1900—Seiyukai, or Party of Friends of Constitutional Government, replaces Jiyuto and controls government until 1915.

1915—Kenseikai, or Constitutional Party, founded.

1927—Minseito, or Democratic Party, founded from branch of Kaishinto.

1929—Seiyukai Cabinet falls over signing Pact of Paris and following assassination of Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria.

1930—Hamaguchi Cabinet signs London Naval Treaty.

1931—Manchurian incident at Mukden, Minseito Cabinet resigns.

1931—Seiyukai Cabinet in power, Japan goes off gold standard.

1932—Shanghai bombarded, Premier Inukai assassinated by army and navy cadets. Former Finance Minister Inouye shot. National Cabinet formed under Premier Makoto Saito. Manchoukuo recognized.

1933—Japan gives notice of leaving League of Nations.

1934—Non-Party Cabinet formed by Admiral Keisuke Okada.

German Factory In China Seeks Aviation Control

SHANGHAI, China, Feb. 25 (AP)—National Socialist Germany, battling to recapture her former rich markets in the Far East, is challenging the United States and Italy for the major role in the development of Chinese aviation.

Establishment of an aircraft factory on Chinese soil, using German and Chinese materials, is projected as the newest German move for pre-eminence in China's state-controlled aeronautical field.

The program, if carried out, will enable Germany to expand her market for airplane engines, instruments and other aircraft accessories. The Chinese Government is expected to buy the entire output of the factory, reducing its imports of high-priced American and Italian airplanes.

Monopoly Passes

For the past several years the United States and Italy have monopolized the market for airplanes in China. Germany has been a negligible quantity, except in civil aviation. But American aircraft dealers are frankly concerned at the newest German bid, pointing out that the Germans have an advantage in being subsidized by their Government.

The first aircraft factory built in China was constructed about a year ago at Hangchow, 100 miles south of here, by a well-known American company. It is turning out 60 battle planes a year for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, using American engines and accessories and Chinese labor. Italians are building a similar factory at Nanchang, in interior China.

For the past two years, the Chinese Government has been building up a formidable military air force with imported American and Italian equipment. American and Italian airmen have also played an important role in training China's young and efficient force of aviators.

Made-in-China

But China's imports of airplanes have been falling off, and an American aeronautical expert has predicted that within five years all airplanes purchased by the Chinese Government for military use will be made in China. China's first aviation school, at Hangchow, which for two years was supervised by American pilots, has been taken over by the Chinese.

In civil aviation, American influence continues strong. The China National Aviation Corporation, China's greatest airways system, is nearly half-owned by the Pan American Airways and uses only American equipment.

Aid for Alaska Radio

JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 25 (AP)—The coast guard cutter Tallapoosa started for Sitka yesterday with replacement equipment for the government radio station, reported damaged when fire swept the historic Russian log building housing several federal offices

Centers for Youth On New Estates Urged in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Urgent need of community centers for the young on new housing estates is stressed here in a report made by the Juvenile Organizations Committee, Government committee studying youth problems.

The Board of Education and the Ministry of Health have sponsored this report, which describes the tendency to "rebuild existing slums elsewhere" by taking poor persons out of bad areas and housing them in good houses but without the means "to make life enjoyable, co-operative and progressive."

Varied Facilities

The committee proposes that each housing estate should have a community center, with a hall, gymnasium, workshops, library and two recreation rooms. The main cost, it is suggested should be provided by local authorities and public subscription.

"Nearly 2,500,000 houses have been built since the Armistice," the report points out, "and about a quarter of the population of England and Wales are living in houses which did not exist when the war ended."

It is stated that more than half the population of new housing estates are under 18 years of age and that there is very little done to give them any community life.

Good Furniture Needed

"While, therefore," the report continues, "new houses have been built in very large numbers there is a danger that the policy of providing a satisfactory environment for those hitherto living in slums will not be completely fulfilled unless provision is made for the social welfare of dwellers on the new estates.

"Little imagination is required to realize that it is not enough merely to rebuild slum houses elsewhere, but that there must be adequate means whereby life can be made enjoyable, co-operative and progressive."

The type of center suggested in the report would, it is said, cost about £8000.

Georgia Comptroller Ousted by Talmadge

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge removed Comptroller General William B. Harrison from office yesterday, commissioning Adjt. Gen. Lindely Camp to serve the order, for Harrison's refusal to countersign warrants in the absence of a 1936 appropriations act.

The Governor's order suspended Harrison until the 1937 session of the State Legislature. The order placed G. B. Carreker, chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture when Gov. Talmadge was agricultural commissioner in the office of comptroller general.

'Shadow Cabinet' Active in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, told the House some of the Navy funds would be used for a flotilla of new large-type destroyers.

Seven destroyers of 1850 tons displacement each—compared to 1350 tons for the latest British destroyers—are to be built, Lord Stanley announced, after the Admiralty "watched with concern" an increase in the size of destroyers of other nations, including the United States.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, Laborite former First Lord of the Admiralty, in moving for a reduction in the estimates, charged the Government with "beginning an armaments race" at a time when, among other things, it has a "debt of £900,000,000 to the United States."

Amendments Fail

His motion was rejected, 286 to 95, and the naval estimate carried, as did those for the Army and Air Force after similar Labor amendments for reduction were rejected.

The House adjourned its long-awaited foreign policy session at 12:51 a. m. today, after sitting more than ten hours.

The advance in the program for increasing the national defenses centered special interest in a meeting today of the Labor movement's "Shadow Cabinet."

Informed sources expressed belief that the Government planned to approach the trades unions to gain their co-operation in carrying out the work of rearmament.

Law to Control New Drug Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—An "appalling indifference" is shown by the majority of people regarding the use of a drug known as "marihuana," according to H. J. Anslinger, United States Commissioner of Narcotics, in a radio address over the National Broadcasting network yesterday in connection with the observance of the tenth annual narcotic education week, sponsored by the World Narcotic Defense Association.

"During the past eight months, 3½ tons of this drug have been seized," Mr. Anslinger said, "and 10 acres of the weed destroyed by various state officers with whom our agents have co-operated."

Emphasizing the lack of any federal law against the production and use of marihuana, which addicts employ in smoking and in chewing, makes it a problem for state and municipality legislation and enforcement, Mr. Anslinger said.

"Marihuana is the same as Cannabis, Indian hemp or hashish, used widely in the Near East," Mr. Anslinger continued. "Only recently reports have come to notice showing atrocities and crimes of violence committed by persons while under its influence. The habit appears to be gaining ground rapidly. The gravity of this menace should be brought forcibly before the notice of our people."

European Maneuverings May Force U. S. Out Of London Naval Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—The advisability of American withdrawal from the London Naval Conference unless certain powers cease using it as a football in the current game of European politics was under serious consideration here today following word of the latest Italian threat to refuse agreement to any naval treaty while sanctions are in effect or the British fleet remains in the Mediterranean.

While there is a disposition to view the Italian move as merely a bit of maneuvering to gain some last moment advantage out of the conference, it is recognized in the State Department that the conference has ceased to be a strictly naval conference and has been drawn into the general vortex of European problems by both French and Italian demands.

Move Came as Surprise

Under instructions from here Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large and chairman of the American delegation at the conference, has already protested against such a turn to the conference and hinted that unless it stops the United States may be forced to renounce the hope of achieving a new naval treaty. An even stronger representation along this line may be made if present conditions in London continue.

The Italian move came as a considerable surprise to officials here who have been watching the development of the conference closely. While it was originally expected that Italy would inject her present differences with England over the Ethiopian problem into the conference, her scrupulous avoidance of any such action until yesterday had led to the conclusion that the Italians were pursuing a deliberate policy of reconciliation with England on naval matters. There was no intimation whatever until the last three or four days, that Italy might change her tactics and adopt a less conciliatory attitude.

None of U. S. Concern

The possibility is, of course, recognized that the Italian move was instigated by France which, it is believed, has for some time been holding up conclusion of the Naval Conference in an effort to extract further security guarantees out of England.

American diplomacy of course feels very strongly that this European maneuvering is none of its concern and is growing uneasy at the prospect of lengthy delays at London which would keep the American delegation in the center of, and inevitably involved to some extent in, a strictly European problem. There is not to be any such involvement and it can be stated authoritatively that unless the situation in London clears up materially within the next few days the American delegation may take the initiative in bringing the conference to a close.

Might Initial Agreement

Such action would not necessarily close the door on the prospects of a new naval treaty. It might be taken in the form of an adjournment until fall in the expectation that by that time the Ethiopian problem will have been settled. Another way out might be the initialing by the powers now in London of the agreements already tentatively reached by the conference, with provisions made for signing at a later date.

This last is considered a promising possibility here in view of the fact that the conference has completed the drafting of a new naval treaty except as to the top limit for battleships. The only obstacle to its signing today are the French objection to the 35,000-ton top limit on such ships and the new Italian objection to any naval agreement pending the general resolution of Italian differences with England over Ethiopian affairs.

Policy Split Reflects Unions' New Power

(Continued from Page 1)

bakery wagons have united in making joint agreements with their employers. They sign up together or they strike together.

"In effect this is an industrial set-up," observes a veteran labor official.

"It does not make any difference whether workers are in one organization, such as an industrial union, or whether they are in a number of craft unions—just so they work jointly. For joint action, though, you need the right kind of local leadership."

Steps Toward Unity

In the central zone between the two kinds of unionism, the Lewis campaign may foster a larger unanimity.

Taking another step toward large-scale association, some of the smaller unions are going into more powerful unions. The journeymen tailors' union, for example, is now voting on whether to go into the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, of which it would form a department.

Amalgamation Aims

Meanwhile talk continues of amalgamation, such as the machinists would like, uniting all closely related metal trades.

The move toward pooling of powers is plain. Spectacular as is the potential bolt of the coal miners, their zeal furnishes only a single exhibition of labor's long groping for more effective methods, teamplay, bigger units.

If labor can keep its own house straight, stronger employers may find themselves faced by stronger labor.

Chilean Government Seeks Added Powers

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Government decided yesterday to call a special session of Congress, March 9, or earlier to request extraordinary power to deal with oppositionists who are reported to be inciting workers to revolution.

Col. Marmaduke Grove, opposition leader, declared in a statement that national problems can only be solved when the Leftists take forcible control of the Government.

Gay Colors Mark New Male Styles

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Custom tailors urged today that men, like male birds, wear the more gorgeous attire.

"If milady can affect reds, blues, old rose and pastel shades, there is no reason for men to appear on the same scene in 10- or 20-year-old evening tails or tuxedo," said the tailors here for their seventh annual style show today.

"But, before we hope to acquaint men with their inherent right to color—a fact the birds and the animals set the precedent for—we hope to have each man, regardless of his station in life, acquire a full and complete wardrobe."

Sports clothing is stressed in the show. The one-time favorite Norfolk jacket with belted effect has many variations this season. Many coats lack the belt but have shoulder pleats for fullness and back, hidden, pleats for the man of immense shoulder but lesser waist proportion.

Colors in evening attire especially for hosts' coatings, are startling. One, a hunting red tuxedo with contrasting kummerbund, caused many eyebrows to be raised. Others are in pastel and deeper shadings but with each, it was said, the black or midnight blue dress trousers will be worn.

Fake Marriage Plot Disclosed in London

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)Revelations of a new type of fraud, yielding huge profits to an international white-slave ring, have led Scotland Yard to launch a clean-up drive here.

It was found that women entered England with forged passports, or on week-end excursions when no passports are needed, and then, through medium of a "bridegroom agent," they had become British subjects and so entitled to remain in England. The "husbands" who received from $25 to $75 never saw their "wives" again.

Scotland Yard found that at least 30 men, mostly foreigners, were conducting a big-scale "business" in and around London with profits running into well over $5,000,000 annually.

Mrs. Roosevelt Prizes White House Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Her three years in the White House have been an education to her, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said.

Selecting three things from the many lessons she has learned, she explained:

"I have been forced to organize my life better than ever before and I have learned to economize time.

"Second, I have learned more about a great many different phases of life in this country than ever before. I knew about ways of living in New York State, but I have learned about a greater variety of conditions and people than ever before.

"Third, I have learned the only thing that really matters is your inner conviction that at least you are attempting to do what you consider your job and that outside that nothing really matters."

Federal Agents End Puerto Rico Inquiry

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 25 (AP)—An investigation into activities of Nationalists against "Yankee domination" of Puerto Rico has been made by two agents of the United States Department of Justice, it was reported yesterday as insular officials began their own probe of the latest disorders.

The Department of Justice agents departed for Washington to report shortly before the assassinations of two police officials yesterday and the killing in turn of the two slayers of one of them.

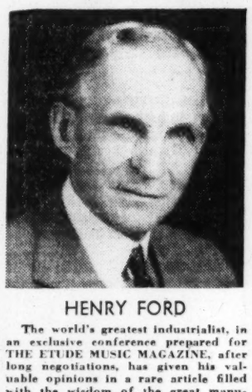
Nationalists, led by Pedro Albizu Campos, lawyer and Harvard graduate, have urged voters not to register for next fall's election. They want independence from the United States.

Police said the killing of Col. E. Francis Riggs, chief of insular police, and of a district police chief yesterday came after a long-laid plot.

The Etude for 1936

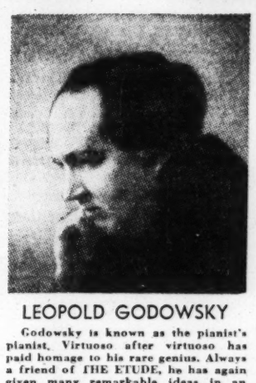
Our most notable offering in over half a century!

The extraordinary features pictured and described in this announcement are but a few of those which will be presented during 1936 in The Etude Music Magazine. In addition to these and other comparable features, the Music Section will bring the finest music obtainable (18 to 20 pieces each month).



HENRY FORD

The world's greatest industrialist, in an exclusive conference prepared for THE ETUDE MUSIC MAGAZINE, after long negotiations, has given his valuable opinions in a rare article filled with the wisdom of the great manufacturer and giving many of his striking ideas on education, "Start the Day With a Song."

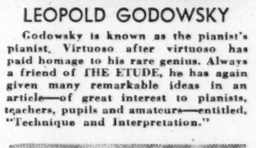


LEOPOLD GODOWSKY

Godowsky is known as the pianist's pianist. Virtuoso after virtuoso has paid homage to his rare genius. Always a friend of THE ETUDE, he has again given many remarkable ideas in an article—of great interest to pianists, teachers, pupils and amateurs—entitled, "Technique and Interpretation."

HENRY L. MENCKEN

Eminent author and former editor, for ten years, of "The American Mercury," has related, in an exclusive conference secured for THE ETUDE MUSIC MAGAZINE, some remarkable experiences of a highly profitable nature and of great interest to all music lovers. The writing is entitled, "Making Your Music Live."



Pirie MacDonald

DR. JOHN ERSKINE

The able author and educator, Dr. John Erskine, President of the Juilliard Foundation, has given THE ETUDE his impressive and entertaining opinions upon "Music for All America," in an article which will be of great practical interest to amateurs and professionals alike.

JASCHA HEIFETZ

Realizing the wonderful promise of his amazing childhood, this one-time prodigy, but now mature artist, contributes ideas of unquestioned value to all violin players. His distinctive opinions will be widely quoted.

Ray Lee Jackson

HENDRIK VAN LOON

This distinguished historian and geographer, known to millions through his books and radio addresses, is also an able musician. In a conference secured exclusively for THE ETUDE MUSIC MAGAZINE, he has given his original and helpful opinions upon "Getting Joy Out of Your Music."

Ray Jones

GRACE MOORE

A revolution has been in process in the world of moving pictures. The high-fidelity reproductions of today have made it possible to bring very remarkable operatic productions right down to the twenty-five cent cinema. Great artists like Lucrezia Bori, Grace Moore and Lawrence Tibbett, have been flocking to this new field. Harrison Lawler tells our readers this story in a very illuminating discussion.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Music in the Third Reich

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

RECENTLY the German public was startled by the report that a professorship for the study of the works of Richard Wagner was to be founded at the Nordic Kunsthochschule in Bremen. What will the professor to whom the chair is entrusted teach? Certainly nothing that concerns either the art of music or the craft of the theater. For those who attend the Kunsthochschule are young artists and students of handicrafts. The purpose therefore can only be propaganda of Wagner's ideas of style, particularly in his synthetic artistic productions in which painting is obviously of minor importance. Apart from the musical sphere the Wagnerian style has certainly not been very productive of results. Setting aside such literary Wagnerism as the novels of Sar Peladan and Gabriele d'Annunzio, there is little left beyond the "youthful styles" of the German painters and architects of 1900, or the fulsome sweetness of Fidus and Franz Stassen.

Wagner's position in Western culture should no longer be discussed. Nor does it seem possible for his influence to increase through any further propaganda. Never had Wagner and his works been so officially honored as since the beginning of the third Reich. And yet the number of performances of his works on the German stage remains practically the same. In 1927 and 1928 statistics show 1576 performances; in 1929 and 1930, 1564. During the Revolution of 1932-1933 the number soared to 1837. After this it sank again to 1632 in 1933-34 and 1641 during 1934-35. Verdi is always an easy second (1468 performances last season) while Lortzing has overtaken Puccini. Last year the work that was given the largest number of performances was "Carmen," the masterpiece of the non-Ayran, Bizet.

* * *

Most German opera houses are satisfied with a stereotyped repertory in which Wagner, Verdi, Lortzing and Puccini, as well as Mozart, Strauss and Weber, figure as sure box-office successes.

One of the opera houses which strives for greater independence is the Hamburg Staatsoper. It was a musical event when toward the end of January the Staatsoper staged the original version of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff." Until recently only Rimsky-Korsakoff's version was played on the German stage. Though it has been responsible for the universal success of the opera it is also responsible for the distortion and academization of some of its most original characteristics. It is not necessary here to go into the details of the original "Boris." For the last eight years it has been well known to, and loved by, many countries for the force of its primitive orchestration—particularly in the Coronation Scene—for the stubborn vigor of harmony and form and the dramatic ingenuity of the scenic sequences, in which Moussorgsky outrivals Pushkin.

The performance in Hamburg was prepared by Eugen Jochum down to the smallest musical detail both in orchestra and chorus. An enterprising stage arrangement, often daring in its experiments, controlled the mass movements, gave right tension to the dramatic words and atmosphere to the Slavic crowds. Though none of the singers was individually outstanding they were all well schooled, both musically and dramatically, and invigoratingly free of an academic operatic style. Here we actually see youth at work; a lively "advance-guard" on the boards of a theater which is free from all conventionality.

* * *

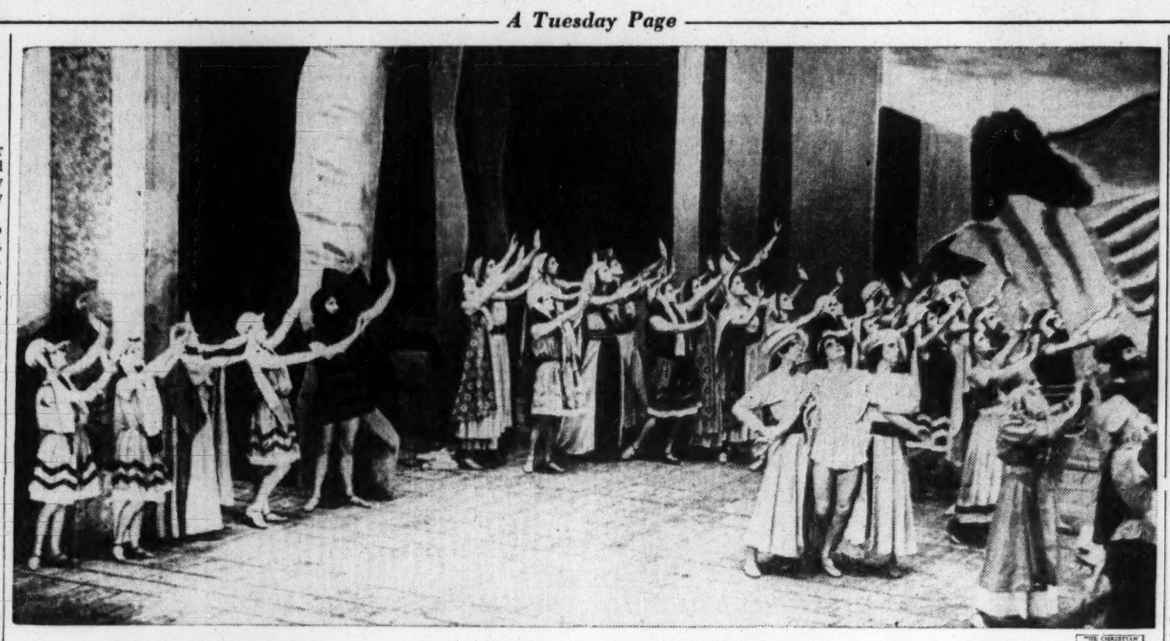
The première of Hans Stieber's "Eulenspiegel" in Leipsig had a certain public success. Hermann Reutter's "Doktor Johannes Faust," which was to have had its first performance in Frankfurt in January, has been postponed indefinitely. The performance of Werner Egk's "Zaubergeige," a very interesting and highly modern work which the Berlin Staatsoper wished to produce, is also suspended for the present. A fresh revival of the "Entführung aus dem Serail" was given in its stead. There was also a new staging of "Die Walküre" at the Deutsche Opernhaus with Wilhelm Rode (the director) as Wotan. The same organization announces a series of four concerts, similar to those given formerly by the Staatsoper and now abolished. The first of these concerts was under the direction of Arthur Rother. Eduard Erdmann, one of the most interesting of the younger pianists, was the soloist. He had more success with a concerto by Weber than with a new work by Hans Wedig.

The Philharmonic was obliged to find substitutes for three prominent foreigners: Willem Mengelberg, Sergei Rachmaninoff and Nicolai Orloff, who all had their reasons for not appearing in Berlin. On the other hand, Victor de Sabata met with a very cordial reception. The Italian conductor showed in Respighi's "Pini di Roma"—a score more effective than important—a brilliant virtuosity of technique. With his gesticulations, which often reminded one of the arts of a conjuror or a vigorous boxer, he gave us a unique picture of the music. The rendering of Dvořák's "New World" Symphony and of a sweetish, transcendental work by Frescobaldi, arranged by Ghedini for orchestra, also made a big impression.

A young German conductor of Russian descent, Leo Borchard, recently achieved a remarkable success at one of the popular concerts of the Philharmonic with Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird." The fact is of interest, as about a year ago Erich Kleiber was severely attacked for his performance of the "Sacre du Printemps," which was held to be "cultural Bolshevism." Borchard is a musician of great technical and intellectual capacities, and though versatile he strives to give an individual character to his programs.

After a long interval Ferruccio Busoni's works for two pianos were heard at a concert. Theophil Demetriescu and Willy Stech played, amongst other things, the ingenious Fantasia Contrapuntistica with fine intuition and great virtuosity.

At his home in Potsdam Wilhelm Furtwängler received many congratulations on his birthday, including very cordial ones from the German Government. He has, however, not been reappointed to the position from which he was obliged to retire for cultural-political reasons. Nevertheless, he is to conduct the Bayreuth Festival next summer, after which he will presumably make his regular appearance at the desk of the Berlin Staatsoper. Whether Clemens Krauss will go to Munich is still uncertain.



Scene From the New Ballet, "David." Dolin Takes the Name Part. The Décor Is by Meninsky and the Drop Curtain by Epstein.

An Irish Tchekhov

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

FEB. 3 saw the Abbey Theater once more filled to capacity for the première of a new play by Brinsley MacNamara, who had not been heard from since his "Margaret Gillan" was staged at the National Playhouse in July, 1933. Previously, he had had many plays produced at the Abbey. Popular in Ireland, these plays enjoyed a long career through Abbey revivals and amateur productions but they had small interest outside this country.

His latest work, "The Grand House in the City," lands its author in the front rank of Irish dramatists. Its style, moreover, bears witness to the influence which the frequent productions of foreign works in Dublin in recent years is having on our native playwrights.

Once again, Mr. MacNamara goes to his native county, West Meath, for his people, but the tale he tells might happen anywhere in Ireland today because of new conditions consequent on the advent of self-government.

The Gilsenans had been in possession of Cushenstown, a fine old country house, for centuries, and Corbetstown had been the home of the Petits. Successive Land Acts had gradually despoiled both families and the latter house had passed into the hands of a shrewd tradesman, Owen Lynam, who had ambitions for himself and his daughter. The Gilsenans had a house in Dublin and there Diana Gilsenan took in paying guests while her brother, Richard, lived quetly at Cushenstown. Miss Olivia Petit was one of Miss Gilsenan's guests. She was busy with litigation by which she hoped to wrest her old home from Lynam. Most of the money she hoped to use in this direction came from Diana Gilsenan, who in turn obtained it from her brother. In this wise respectability was maintained and, as Richard took life easy and was apparently never short of funds, the local prestige of the family was maintained.

Diana, needing an unusually large sum of money with which Miss Petit intends to pay a new lawyer, visits her brother. There she discovers that the money is really coming from Lynam, who is in this wise slowly acquiring a grip on the Gilsenan home also. Pride and prejudice receive a shock and this comedy of illusion, which is really a tragedy, takes on complications reminiscent of "The Cherry Orchard." They are aggravated by the intervention of Brian Merriman, a Socialist. He is out to save the Gilsenans and Miss Petit from Lynam, and it becomes a battle of wits between the two men. It looks as if the two families would lose, but Mr. MacNamara finds a way out which, if not exactly true to life, provides a happy ending.

As the play advances, the influence of Tchekhov becomes more and more apparent. The development, delayed in the beginning, proceeds with brilliant relentlessness once it gets started. Acts II and III are excellent and the latter leaves things in such suspense that the actual denouement is not possible to foresee. The rising of the curtain, in the fourth act, on the remains of a wedding luncheon furnishes a surprise which still keeps one guessing as to what has actually happened. In this final act, Mr. MacNamara once more falls into the novelist's style and a series of short scenes give the impression of having been deliberately framed for the purpose of delaying the denouement.

Mr. MacNamara has a magnificent gift for characterization, which he has never before displayed so finely as in "The Grand House in the City." He has a command of dialogue which runs naturally and easily—but it has a tendency to keep on running. Revision would serve to tighten things up, and the running time could advantageously be cut down.

J. J. HAYES

The Markova-Dolin Ballet

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

FIRST and most fundamental of the Six Canons of Chinese art laid down by Hsieh Ho in the sixth century was Rhythmic Vitality. This foundation is no mere abstract theory. As Laurence Binyon says so happily in "The Flight of the Dragon": "The power of rhythm is such that not only sounds and forms and colors, but the meanings associated with them become different, take on a new life, or rather yield up their full potentiality of life, fused into radiance and warmth as by an inner fire." But how often, it may be asked, is Rhythmic Vitality the critic's first canon in judging a work of art?

Rhythm, as a technical term, is popularly confined to music, the dance and poetry. To the unsophisticated, apparently, its action is less obvious in the visual arts, the stage and the film, to say nothing of sport. But there exists a synthetic form in which its most varied manifestations can be experienced simultaneously—the ballet. On a different level, because the screen is two-dimensional, Mr. Walt Disney is educating a big public to appreciate visual rhythms by means of a synthesis closely related to ballet. Aesthetically nothing could be less silly than his Silly Symphonies.

The production of a new ballet by the Markova-Dolin company, now giving a season at the Duke of York's Theater, provided an illuminating example of the importance of Rhythmic Vitality. "David" is a ballet in six episodes by Poppaea Vanda. The music is by Maurice Jacobson, the décor and costumes by Bernard Meninsky and the choregraphy by Keith Lester. The drop curtain is designed and executed by Jacob Epstein, the famous sculptor who has probably annoyed more "philistines" than any other artist in England.

"David" is a serious effort and deserves the encouragement of unfavorable criticism—an encouragement which on the whole has not been withheld. It deserves deeper critical attention than that usually bestowed on the performance of a familiar work. The artist's job is to search for new beauty and not merely to live on the common capital of that which is known. One left the theater feeling that if author, composer and choregrapher had together studied the aesthetic of Mr. Disney they would have avoided the fundamental weakness of a work that only comes to sudden life with a happily devised end.

* * *

To begin with, the six episodes belong more to the medium of literature than to that of the theater. Considered as a sequence, their rhythm is chronological rather than dramatic. Nothing really happens. Again, the musical score possesses vitality of neither rhythm nor idea. Instead of soaring with irresistible momentum, this music walks, and every operagoer knows that when the ear lags the eye at once becomes more critical of what is happening on the stage. The choregrapher was left, so to speak, without any spring—perhaps in a dual sense of the word—from which to draw his movements. For this reason it would not be fair to criticize too harshly Mr. Lester's first essay in a difficult genre. A choregrapher of far greater experience might have failed to "pull it off" under the same conditions.

Diaghileff once said that "the perfect ballet can only be created by the very closest fusion of the three elements of dancing, painting and music. When I mount a ballet, I always keep those three elements in my mind." "David" is a serious and praiseworthy attempt to achieve this aim but its authors have overlooked the fact that in rhythm—which, of course, is inseparable from form—lies the secret of all aesthetic ensemble. There is more vital rhythm in the design and color of Epstein's drop curtain than in the whole of the ballet which follows. Mr. Meninsky's décor and costumes have a certain crude vigor of their own—but comparisons would be invidious. Of the performance it is only necessary to add that Anton Dolin—a pseudonym for plain Irish Patrick Kay—made the very most of meager material and enjoyed a warm personal success. In spite of its weaknesses, which may be studied with profit, "David" has behind it a sincerity of purpose that deserves the encouragement of every lover of ballet.

* * *

The Markova-Dolin Ballet includes several of our best English dancers. Markova herself—her actual name is Alice Marks—was a protégée of the great Diaghileff. "Watch my little English girl," he said; but he never saw the mature artist who is one of the best Giselles of her time. Her technical brilliance remains undiminished; in fact there have been too many occasions of late when the technician has pushed aside the artist. But English dancing is greatly in her debt. The same must be said of Dolin, whose Mazurka in "Les Sylphides" would be difficult to over-praise.

Another English girl in this company was singled out by Diaghileff, too late, alas, to be given the setting which only he could have provided. Pavlova also admired Diana Gould so much that she wanted her in her own company. This gifted young artist, who has studied with the most famous of all Russian dancers, Mathilde Kchessinska, possesses a rare distinction of style. Rather surprisingly, this goes hand in hand with a delightful flair for comedy. As Queen of the Circus in Susan Salaman's light-hearted "Show Folk," her every movement is touched by a subtle, "refined" vulgarity that defies analysis. The metamorphosis was complete in the classic beauty of the Prelude in "Les Sylphides." Here is a dancer who will be watched by every discerning balletomane.

Indeed there is an abundance of talent in the Markova-Dolin Ballet. Prudence Hyman, Molly Lake, Wendy Toye, charming Kathleen Crofton and Algeranoff—who is admirable as the Prophet in "David"—all deserve a critical study which space does not permit on the present occasion. In Leighton Lucas the company has perhaps discovered the best conductor for dancing since Eugene Goossens. Even in these days of versatility it is unusual to find one who has undertaken the roles of dancer, composer and conductor. Leighton Lucas was a dancer in the Diaghileff Ballet at its most adventurous period.

The company already has an attractive repertory but one hopes that it will not settle down into dull, prosperous respectability. Let it provide our young composers, painters and choregraphers with the opportunity of creating a few first-rate "scandals." They could not have found a better exemplar than Jacob Epstein.

Manhattan Musical Events

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

MORE piano recitals of note have lately engaged the attention of large audiences. On the afternoon of Feb. 15 at the Town Hall the Dutch pianist Egon Petri, besides playing in admirable fashion a part of Bach's "Goldberg" Variations, gave a really stupendous account of Liszt's B minor Sonata—almost as though his master Busoni had returned to the platform.

The following afternoon, at Carnegie Hall, the French pianist Robert Casadésus was heard in his first local recital. For opening number he chose a group of six of the little sonatas of Domenico Scarlatti. They were selected with a fine feeling for contrasts and played quite in the authentic style, including a discreet employment of tone color. Mr. Casadésus also excelled as a player of Mozart, in the F major Sonata, K. 332. The four Chopin ballades and a Ravel group ("Jeux d'eau," "Forlane" and the Toccata) served to exhibit the pianist's versatility.

Alexander Brailovsky, the Russian pianist, after an absence of four years, reappeared here in recital on the evening of the seventeenth in Carnegie Hall. Clear, precise fingerwork and sheer muscular strength were conspicuous traits of the performance, as Mr. Brailovsky indicated they would be in the initial Bach-Busoni Toccata and Fugue in D minor. But though the pianist supplied also Schumann's "Etudes symphoniques" and a Chopin group, he reached his highest peak as technician and colorist in Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition."

* * *

There was a definite challenge in his playing them, inasmuch as Mr. Toscanini at the most recent Philharmonic-Symphony concerts had electrified four audiences with the glories of the Ravel orchestral version of the "Pictures." But Mr. Brailovsky in his way triumphed also. And though certain of the pictures gain greatly in the orchestral garb, it must be admitted that others, explain it as you will, are more effective in the original estate. This was especially true of the heavily plodding Polish cart and of the contrasting "Ballet of Chickens in Their Shells."

Artur Schnabel continued his series of recitals devoted to Beethoven's piano sonatas on the evening of the 19th at Carnegie Hall, offering a program that included the "Waldstein" and the Opus 109. An eminent violinist who is heard here none too often, Efrem Zimbalist, gave his only New York recital of the season on the same evening at the Town Hall, for the benefit of the hall's Endowment Fund. His accomplished and fastidious art was exhibited in a program featuring Mozart's A major Concerto and Glazounoff's A minor Concerto.

The Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of the 15th and 16th, Arturo Toscanini conducting, brought forward, in addition to the Moussorgsky-Ravel "Pictures at an Exhibition," the Second Symphony of Brahms and three movements from Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" Symphony, all beautifully played.

When the Philadelphia Orchestra visited Carnegie Hall on the evening of the 18th, Bernardino Molinari, the guest conductor, regaled the audience with two works new to local concert rooms, a concerto for piano and orchestra by the Italian Ildebrando Pizzetti, entitled "Canti della Stagione Alta," and a symphonic poem, "The Dream Pedlar," by the American Emerson Whithorne. Alexander Kelberine was soloist in the concerto.

* * *

Signor Pizzetti's learned and well-made concerto of "songs of midsummer" (so to put it) impressed this writer as possessing more of manner than of substance, particularly in the first movement. Mr. Whithorne's piece might also gain through condensation. It was suggested by an episode on the quays of Paris, and Mr. Whithorne has carried through the dream element in an idiom that inevitably recalls "Pelléas et Mélisande." Poetic feeling and skillful orchestration are features of the work. Mr. Molinari also led the Philadelphians in the overture to Wolf-Ferrari's little opera "The Secret of Suzanne," the "Don Juan" of Richard Strauss and his own arrangement for orchestra of Paganini's "Moto Perpetuo" (the solo part given to all violins).

"Il Trovatore" was added to the Metropolitan's active list as a matinée on the 15th. Mme. Rethberg (Leonora) had not sung so much to her advantage this season, and Mr. Martinelli (Manrico) and Mr. Bonelli (the Conte di Luna) were both in the vein. There was a new Azucena in Mme. Kathryn Meisle, who brought to the part not only brilliant tones, but abounding dramatic energy.

That same day the evening cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" began with "Das Rheingold." The afternoon Wagner series proceeded on the 19th with "Siegfried," enlisting the services of Lauritz Melchior in the title role and of Mme. Kappel as Brünnhilde, besides Messrs. Schorr, Windheim, Habich and List and Mmes. Branzell and Fleischer.

Salon des Artistes Indépendants

By Frank Rutter

Paris

IT IS well known that virtually all the most famous painters of modern France began their careers by exhibiting at the *Salon des Artistes Indépendants*. It is equally well known that most of them, after they had achieved some definite success, ceased to exhibit there and showed their works either in one of the more fashionable salons or in one-man shows.

So it came about that in recent years the *Indépendants* lost some of its old prestige and contained fewer and fewer paintings of high interest, though Signac and a few other stalwarts continued to send something each year.

This February, however, something like a sensation has been caused in Paris by the undeniable revival of the *Indépendants* and the unusual number of distinguished members of the School of Paris who have returned to its fold of exhibitors. It is difficult not to associate this unprecedented demonstration of loyalty with the passing last year of Signac, who was the devoted president of this society for so many years. A just tribute is paid to his memory—both to the distinction of his own painting and his ceaseless activity on behalf of his brother artists—by devoting one gallery (No. 22) exclusively to Signac's works. Here we can follow the development of the co-inventor (with Seurat) of Divisionism (or Neo-Impressionism) from his "Effet de Neige," painted in 1884, to "Trois-Mâts doublant Gatteville," which dates from 1933.

When we remember that for this exhibiton there is no selecting jury—each member may send what he likes—and also that there are some 4000 pictures now hung in the 44 galleries of the Grand Palais, nobody should be surprised that there are some weak and feeble works. The astonishing thing is that there should be so much that is good in so many different styles. And this year a definite attempt has been made to group works "of a kind" together; so that no visitor need linger long amid the kind of painting he dislikes.

Indeed, things are made almost too easy for the visitor this year, so that instead of hunting about for new talent, he is likely to find his first visit fully occupied by studying the work of the famous and "arrived" who have come back to the fold.

One of the most important rooms is Gallery 13. This indeed is a salon of Masters. Bonnard shows a "Coin de table," carried out in one of his warm, red-and-yellow color schemes; Camoin, a "Cassis" and "Saint Tropez," fresh in touch and fine in color quality. Very beautiful in color also are an interior and landscape by Lebasque, and a fine "View of Paris" by that admirable colorist and designer Albert Marquet. An important Utrillo is his *soigné* "Notre Dame," painted in 1927. Vlaminck is seen at his best in two brilliant and passionate landscapes, Asselin shows a graceful figure painting in addition to a tender landscape, Susanne Valadon a strong and decorative composition with two figures, while other artists represented in this room include Othon Friesz, Guerin, Manguin and Waroquier. Most notable among the contributions from rather younger painters is a delicate beach scene by Laboureur.

Another room in which a number of "stars" are gathered together is Gallery 36. Most prominent here are André Lhôte, with his fascinating "Port de Marseilles," rather imaginative and even surréaliste in its haunting, dreamlike design; Roaul Dufy, with his sweet-colored and characteristic river fantasy, "Les Canots," and Gromaire, whose "Lignes de la Main" is both striking and original. Without being extreme, several paintings in this gallery show sympathy with cubism and surréalisme.

It is impossible in so vast an exhibition not to overlook many works which have genuine merit, but among the lesser known exhibitors particularly good impressions are made by Louis Neillot, with his industrial landscape, "Les Cheminées," and Antral with "Granville," exceedingly well composed and harmonious in color.

The sculpture contains nothing that is really of outstanding excellence, the best thing in this section, perhaps, being the decidedly alive yet highly formalized "Lion," by Lemar.

Whitney Museum Water Colors

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

WATER colors and pastels, constituting the second part of the second biennial exhibition of the Whitney Museum of American Art, are on view until March 18. Drawings, sculpture and prints, constituting the first half of the exhibition, were shown from Jan. 14 to Feb. 13.

"Sicilian Bouquet," a deft study of flowers against a white background by Charles Baskerville, is all gaiety and brilliance. There are color harmonies and humorous characterizations in Cecil C. Bell's "Skaters, Central Park." Charles E. Burchfield deals in luminous blacks and browns that are all his own in "Black Iron," a large picture of a jackknife bridge. That there may be beauty of a sort in overdressed vulgarity that is well-meant becomes evident in "Subway Secret," by Lydia Cooley, depicting two girls with their heads together. Color applications of interest in themselves, after the fashion of the later Impressionists, lend technical value to "Birds and Cows," by Gustaf Dalstrom.

There is personal humor, derived from the artist's style, in "Sunday Bonnet," by Peggy Dodds. The whole thing is a concert of curves echoing the quarter moon of the little girl subject's mouth. How much a reticent color note may count in a somber scheme is proved by Stevan Dohano's "City Houses," a row of three rusty black dwellings in some mill district, with blue curtains at the windows. Karl Free, working within a pyramidal design, in "Lion Tamer" depicts sepia forms posing in a great cage, with relieving notes of pink and blue in the background. George Grosz, in "Battle Field," achieves an imaginative fantasia upon the rockets and flares above the flame and blackness of a scorched plain.

Bertram Hartman's "Self Portrait" is animated by frank informality. A simple lyricism makes of the landscape by Harry Hering, "The Grove," a pleasant note in a show that too frequently presents an inchoate effect. Edward Hopper again discovers for us in "House on Pamet River" the character that may reside in a building that meant something to the man who constructed it long ago without benefit of academic design. "Boat and Sea, Maine," presents John Marin's stylized symbols that have come to mean much to his following. The layman will naturally be puzzled by a sky that is represented by a small area of blue on an expanse of white paper, but the years are bringing a widened understanding of this painter's objectives.

There is much of the blue-black of steel in "Pennsylvania Locomotive," by Reginald Marsh, as well as stirring implications of speed. Forms that often verge upon triangulations give dynamic content to a vista of houses in Jan Matulka's "Water Color." Color organization into planes distinguishes Bruce Mitchell's "Wheat Fields."

There is a translation of nature into pictorial symbols characteristic of the artist in "The Hidden Bay," by Millard Sheets. Decorative imagination has large play in "The Great White Egret," by Alice R. Huger Smith, with the great bird winging up through tree moss that drips toward dark and still waters that are cut across by swirls of shadow. There is color mystery in Max Weber's "Flowers," "Thunderstorm," John Whorf, with a boat getting under way, conveys strongly the pull of the tide under a sky filled with omens of a squall.

Documentary Films

By Harold Hobson

London

ONE of the striking developments in the modern film world is the rise of documentary pictures, pictures, that is, which attempt to build up an accurate and interesting account of the daily life and work of the world. In the recent Brussels international film exhibition, several British documentary films, notably "The Song of Ceylon," an interpretation of certain aspects of existence in the Far East, and a semi-satirical commentary on the British Broadcasting Corporation, called "The Voice of Britain," gained high honors. A documentary film association has been formed, including men who, like Mr. John Grierson and Mr. Paul Rotha, have long been famous in this particular branch of film art and practice, to direct the developments that may be expected.

It is plain that before long the documentary film may come to trench on the territory of the newsreels—that other section of the film world which is concerned with nonfictional material. So, by an easy transition, it is not surprising that the leaders of the documentary movement are at the moment engaged in close and critical investigation of the methods and aims of the B. B. C., which, by means of its commentaries, shares the world of current happenings with the commercial newsreel. The B. B. C. is partly a government department, and has official sanction for its activities.

The authority that the B. B. C. derives from its unique situation brings it both advantages and disadvantages. For example, its monopoly of the air in Britain, and its official standing, give it a claim upon the services of outstanding men. In a sense, the B. B. C. is only an organ of popular entertainment, like the cinema and the theater. Yet, at a time of great national happenings it can call upon the head of the British Government, and the head of the established Church of England to come to the microphone and deliver messages to the people.

The fact that the B. B. C. can thus, and as a matter of course, call on such eminent people as these, has two significant consequences. In the first place, it tends to merge the B. B. C. into emotional and ideational conformity with the cultural traditions of which State and Church (in their conventional connotations) are partial representatives. This conformity induces a frame of mind not naturally inclined to experiment. Thus it happens that the B. B. C. method of reporting current events is a simple use of running commentaries.

This may seem unenterprising, though its results are often surprisingly satisfactory. But another consequence follows on the B. B. C.'s intimacy with the eminent. It has to make the atmosphere of its daily programs not altogether dissonant with the background and the character of its more august contributors, and there flows from this a special dignity and reputability. In short, the living standards of English literature, art and philosophy exert far more influence over the British radio than they do over the British theater or the British cinema.

'Follow the Sun'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE eye is a rebellious member. It is easily bored. The splendors and glories of Mr. Charles B. Cochran's latest revue, "Follow the Sun," at the Adelphi Theater, being mainly visual, are piled on with somewhat too lavish a hand. Exclusive of intervals, the show has a running time of 175 minutes, which must be almost a record for a London entertainment, and before the end one begins to wish for a change from the spectacular scenery and incessant dances which constitute nearly 100 per cent of the revue.

It is a weakness of the show that it contains very few sketches, so that its humorous relief is slight. Yet, when one remembers the average quality of revue sketches one is perhaps inclined to be grateful to Mr. Cochran that such sketches as he has included are definitely amusing. That in which Mr. Vic Oliver, as an originally bashful, but later determined, fiancé, attempts to liven up his future wife's family, is excellent.

But the dancing and the scenery are the strength of the play. Mr. Cochran's chorus is up to the high level that he has set in this respect in the past, and his principals, Miss Claire Luce, Miss Jeni Le Gon and several Cubans, are good enough to justify the prominence accorded them. The Cubans, especially, both men and women, are magnificent. How they flash and gleam, with what electric vitality they light up the stage, how brilliant are their colors and their steps!

"Follow the Sun" is, on the whole, rather lacking in dominant individuals. There is Mr. Nick Long Jr., who dances well and with considerable agility, yet does not make the hit that the energy of his efforts seems to deserve. The audience is polite to him. Miss Irene Eisinger sings delightfully, much better than is expected of revue artists, and her material is pretty and tuneful, particularly one pleasant little circus song, "Kleine Acrobat." Then there is Mr. Vic Oliver, who is a very attractive comedian. His solo turn is short and good. The best moment of the evening came when he produced from his violin a series of the most excruciating and discordant sounds imaginable, and then, with a smile of fatuous self-satisfaction, took the audience into his confidence with the words, "Six weeks ago I couldn't play a note." Whatever its defects of length may be, "Follow the Sun" is easily the best revue that has been seen in London since Mr. Cochran's previous effort in the same line more than a year ago.

One More Definition of Art

Art in the Western World, by David M. Robb and J. J. Garrison. New York: Harper. $4.

IN THE bright omnibus of aesthetics there is always room for one more definition of art. The authors of this comprehensive volume have certainly earned the right to be heard, for they have restudied architecture, painting and sculpture historically, and offer this epitome of their theme: "It (art) is the record in comprehensible form of the essential truth which the artist has felt in the analysis of his experience of life."

In arriving at this definition they dismiss as inadequate the popular belief that art consists of the representation of the beautiful, for "It is a part of the artist's task to reveal the beauty in his subject which is often unseen by others." "The beautiful varies so much from person to person, from time to time and from nation to nation that the term is without exact meaning." Nor will they admit as sufficient the assumption that individual likes or dislikes are grounds for judging a work of art, for that implies that the function of art is to amuse or entertain.

Even the proposition that art is that form of expression of ideas that addresses itself most directly to the emotions is not comprehensive enough for Messrs. Robb and Garrison, for that would make painting, sculpture and architecture out to be less important than poetry, music and the drama.

From all this it is apparent that the authors are seeking a definition of art from the standpoint of the listener, the reader or the observer, rather than from the viewpoint of the artist. He is unconscious of his analysis of his experience, they assert, which differentiates him from the philosopher, who is concerned with a conscious valuation of experience.

The book discusses in an orderly and easily comprehended way the elements of design in architecture, painting and sculpture, the different objectives of these mediums and the origins of styles historically, in 33 carefully considered chapters. There is a glossary, bibliography, chronological table and index, together with 370 illustrations. E. C. S.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Stock Trend Down as Liquidation Breaks Out in Late Trading

• Commodity and Money Markets

Selling Wave Hits Market, Causing Material Losses

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—After drifting dully throughout the greater part of today's session, a heavy selling wave swept over the stock market at the beginning of the final hour.

In the downward movement losses of 1 to 4 or more points were scattered over a broad front. For a while the ticker tape fell about 7 minutes behind floor transactions.

Some of the sugars, including Fajardo and Holly, managed to buck the trend, along with Sears Roebuck and a few specialties.

Among the conspicuous losers were U. S. Steel, du Pont, Air Reduction, Electric Auto-Lite, Kennecott, General Electric, Chrysler, General Motors, Western Union, American Telephone, Northern Pacific, Santa Fe and Union Pacific.

The late tone was weak. Transfers approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Federal Financing Discussed

Overnight news items were studied by brokerage quarters for clues as to the market's near-by trend.

Of especial interest to banking circles was the announcement of Secretary Morgenthau that the Treasury would make known its March-April financing plans next Monday. The sum to be borrowed for refunding purposes will be around $1,000,000,000. Intriguing to the bankers, however, was the amount of "new money" which will be included in the forthcoming offering. Guesses on this ranged from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

Cotton backed up a bit and grains were a trifle mixed. Bonds followed in indecisive range, with dullness ruling most of the time. The dollar improved in terms of the principal foreign exchanges.

Commission houses found the majority of their regular customers partial to the side lines. European participation also was said to have dried up appreciably.

Bonds Generally Lower

All sections of the list were a little lower in the bond market today.

U. S. Treasury issues shifted down slightly on limited turnover. Declines were explained in the investment circles in terms of the Treasury's plans to refinance more than $1,000,000,000 of its obligations on March 16 and to borrow new cash.

Bond men said the market had acted well, however, in the light of the fact that the Treasury usually shields closely announcements of financing dates in order to prevent market repercussions.

They also pointed out that the steadiness of federal loans was probably in some measure a reflection of the obstacles which the congressional advocates of new money printing are said to be encountering.

In the guaranteed sector of the Government list losses ran to around 1/32s. The few direct obligations traded showed smaller declines.

Small losses in carrier equities were matched by limited declines in such rail lines as St. Paul 5s, North Western 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Illinois Central 4¼s dropped a point or so.

American Telephone 5s were a trifle lower, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s up a bit. Italian 7s dipped a small fraction. Other foreigns were steady.

July, September Wheat Prices Rise Over Cent

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 (AP)—Becoming wheat trade leaders for the first time this season, the new crop months, July and September, rose more than 1 cent a bushel today.

With the annual crop scare period at hand, reports of dust storms in winter crop territory southwest received greater notice. There was also talk that legislation would be enacted to control spring wheat seeding in the Northwest.

Wheat closed firm at the same as yesterday's finish to 1 cent higher, May 99¼-⅜, July 90-90⅛, corn ⅛ off to ⅛ up, May 60⅜, oats at ¼ decline to ⅛ advance, and provisions varying from 17 cents setback to a rise of 2 cents.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Stock of Record
Armour & Co., of Ill. 7% pf old	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar 10
Dennison Mfg deb	$2	Mar 5		Feb. 27

Decreased

Colt's Pat F Arms	31c	Q	Mar 31	Mar 7

Regular

Armour & Co. of Ill. $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 10
Do of Del 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 10
Briggs & Strat Cp	75c	Q	Mar 16	Mar 5
Cons Gas of New York pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Mar 27
Duquesne Lt 5% cum 1st pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar 14
Goodyear Tire & Rub $7 pf	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar 5
Maryland Fund	10c	Q	Mar 15	Feb. 29
Do. extra	10c	..	Mar 15	Feb. 29
N Y Steam $7 cum. pf. A	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 15
Ohio Edis $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 14
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 14
Do $6.60 pf	$1.65	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 14
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 14
Do $7.20 pf	$1.80	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 14
Quaker Oats Co	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Do. extra	$1	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
South Cal Ed 5% pf C	34¾c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar 20
Std Oil of Ohio pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar 3
Wesson Oil & Snow- drift	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 14
Do, extra	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 14

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	.99½	.99⅝	.99⅛	.99¼	
July	.98⅜	.90½	.89¼	.90 +	⅜
September	.88⅝	.89¾	.88¾	.89⅛ +	⅜
Corn					
May	.60⅛	.60½	.60⅛	.60⅛	
July	.60⅜	.60¾	.60⅛	.60½ —	⅛
September	.60⅜	.60¾	.60½	.60½	
Oats					
May	.28⅞	.28⅞	.28⅝	.28¾ —	⅛
July	.28¼	.28¼	.28¼	.28¼ —	⅛
September	.28⅛	.28⅛	.28⅛	.28⅛	
Rye					
May	.57	.57¼	.56⅝	.56⅝ —	⅛
July	.56	.56	.56	.56 +	⅛
September	.55¼	.55¼	.55¼	.55¼ —	⅛

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.84⅝	.84¼	.84¾	+¼
July	.83⅝	.83⅛	.83⅝	+⅜
October	.84¾	.83½	.84½	+⅜

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock	High	Low	Last Feb. 25	Last Feb. 24
74¾	68⅛	2½f Acme Steel	71½	71½	71⅛	71¼
13⅞	10⅞	.10b Adams Express	13⅝	13	13	13⅜
35⅝	33⅜	2 Adams Millis	34	34	34	34½
25	22⅛	.60 Addressograph	24	22⅝	24	22⅝
21½	11⅜	.. Advance Rumely	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8⅛	7⅜	.60 Affiliated Prod	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
194	168½	3f Air Reduction	182½	182½	182½	..
3⅜	2	Airway Elec App	3⅛	2⅞	3	3
17⅜	15⅛	.60f Alaska-Juneau	15½	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
45⅞	27½	.. Alleg pr pf (h)	41½	40	40¼	42
4⅝	2⅜	.. Alleg Corp (1)h	4¼	3⅞	4	4⅛
30¾	12⅜	.. Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	28½	28	28⅛	29¼
28⅞	12½	.. Alleg pf xw (h)	27	27	27	29
29½	12¼	.. Alleg pf ww XL (h)	28¼	27½	27½	29
39¼	34⅛	1 Alleghany Steel	37⅝	35¾	36⅛	37¾
27⅞	23¾	1 Allied Mills	25½	24¾	25	25½
170¾	157	6 Allied Chem	170	167¾	170	168
8	6¾	.. Allied Stores	7¾	7½	7½	7½
47⅛	35⅜	.. Allis Chalmers	44	42	42½	44½
23⅞	20½	1 Alpha Port Cem	22	22	22	23⅞
72⅝	69	5 Allied Stores pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73
4⅝	3⅜	.. Amal Leather	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
47½	37⅝	2 Amal Leather pf	42	40	40	42
87	75	2 Amerada	85½	84¼	85	84¼
63¼	52	3 Am Ag Ch Del	69½	60½	60½	60
47⅝	42½	.50b Am Bank Note	43½	42½	42½	43¾
24½	10¼	.. Am Crystal Sug	24⅝	22⅞	22	23¾
94	89½	6 Am Crys Sug pf	92½	92½	92½	92½
50⅜	42½	1f Am Brake S&F	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
132½	125¾	7 Am Brake S&F pf	129	129	129	130
118	116	1f Am Can	118	116	117½	116¾
41	32⅜	.. Am Car & Fdry	39	38½	38⅞	39⅝
73¼	62	.. Am Car & F pf	70½	70	70	72
44½	31	.. Am Chain	41	39½	39½	41⅝
95	88	3f Am Chicle	93½	93½	93½	..
13⅜	8½	.. Am Colortype	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	..
30⅞	27	.. Am Com Alcohol	30½	28¾	29½	30¾
2¾	1½	.. Am Encaustic T (h)	2¾	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
14⅝	9¾	.. Am European	12⅝	12¼	12½	..
9⅝	7	.. Am & For Pow	7¾	7¼	7⅝	7⅞
43	29¾	.. Am & For Pow pf	36¾	35¾	35¾	38⅛
37⅛	26	.. Am & For Pow 6	30¾	30½	30½	..
17⅝	12¼	.. Am & For Pw 2pf	14¾	14½	14½	14⅞
8⅛	5¾	.. Am Hide & L	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
46	38½	3 Am Hide & L pf	42	41⅜	41⅜	42
39⅛	37	2.40 Am Home Pr	38	37¼	37¼	38
4⅝	3	.. Am Ice	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
24	19	2 Am Ice pf	21	20½	20⅝	..
12⅞	10⅝	.. Am International	12	11½	11⅝	12
35⅝	25½	.. Am Locomotive	35½	33¾	34	35
73¼	..	.. Am Loco pf	93	92⅞	92⅞	93
15	10¼	.. Am Mach & Met	13⅝	13½	13½	13¾
35⅜	27⅜	.. Am Metal	34⅜	33½	33¼	34⅛
133	130	4g Am Metal 6%	128¾	128¾	128¾	127
29⅞	25	.80 Am Mach & Fy	26	25½	25½	25½
39¼	33½	1½ Am News	37⅝	37½	37½	38½
11¾	7½	.. Am Power ¾ Lt	8¼	8	8⅛	8½
47	36⅜	1¼ Am P&L 5% pf	39½	38	38	39½
56¼	43	1½ Am P&L 6% pf	46⅜	44½	45	46½
27⅜	22½	.. Am Radiator	24½	23½	23⅞	24⅜
34	29⅜	1.20 Am Rolling Mill	32⅞	31⅝	31¾	33
108	89⅜	5 Am Safety Razor	107½	107	107½	108½
26⅛	20⅜	.. Am Seating vtc	24	23½	23½	23⅝
31	25⅞	.. Am Shipbuilding	30	30	29⅞	29⅞
69⅞	56¾	.40b Am Smelt & Ref	67¼	65	65¼	67
105¾	104	6 Am Sm&R 6% pf	105¾	105½	105⅝	105½
73½	65	3* Am Snuff	66¾	66	66	..
36	33⅜	2f Am Stores	34	33½	33⅝	34¼
58½	52	2 Am Sugar Ref	56½	55½	54½	56⅛
141⅞	129	7 Am Sug Ref pf	139	139	139	..
178	155¾	9 Am Tel & Tel	174	170¼	170¼	174½
102½	95¼	5 Am Tobacco	95	94¾	95	95½
104	96⅝	5 Am Tobacco B	97¼	96	97	97
33¾	23¾	.. Am Steel Fdries	31½	30	30¾	31¾
140½	136	8 Am Tobacco pf	142	142	142	142
8½	6¼	.. Am Type Fdrs (h)	6¼	6½	6⅝	6⅝
35	29	.. Am Typ F pf (h)	29	29	29	29
26⅜	23⅜	1f Am Sum Tob	23⅝	23¼	23¼	23¾
24¼	22¾	.. Am Wat W&E	22⅞	22	22	22⅞
100	92¾	6 Am Wat 1pf	97	97	97	..
11½	9¾	.. Am Woolen	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
70¾	62⅛	1b Am Woolen pf	64	62	62	64⅛
2	1⅛	.. Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	7⅛	.. Am W P pf (h)	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
6¾	4⅝	.. Am Inc Lead&S	5¾	5½	5½	5½
36¼	28	.. Anaconda Cop	34⅝	33¾	33⅜	34⅝
46	35	.25b Anaconda Wire	43¼	43¼	43¼	45⅛
24½	15½	.60 Anchor Cap	23¼	22½	22¾	23⅜
111	104½	6½ Anchor Cap pf	109½	109¼	109½	109½
15	11⅜	.. Andes Copper	14	14	14	14¼
5⅞	3¼	.. APW Paper	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
110½	105¼	7 Armour Del pf	109	109	109	109
7⅜	4¾	.. Armour Ill	8½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
84	66¼	6 Armour Ill pr pf	82¼	81¾	82⅛	81¾
12¾	7½	.50 Arnold Constable	11⅞	11½	11½	12
21¼	8⅛	.. Artloom Corp	19½	18	18¼	19½
52½	47⅝	1½ Armstrong Cork	47½	47½	47½	48
15½	13½	.. Asso Dry Goods	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14½
77⅝	59	2e Atchison T&SF	76⅝	74¾	74¾	76½
102	90¾	5 Atchison pf	104	103½	104	104
35⅞	29	.. Atl Coast Line	34¾	32¾	33⅛	34¾
16⅛	12	.. Atl Gulf & W W I	14	13½	13½	15¾
34	27⅛	1 Atl Refining	32⅛	30	31½	32¼
73	48	2f Atlas Powder	62½	62	60	63
121½	112	6 Atlas Powder pf	121	121	121	121½
30⅛	18¼	.. Atlas Tack	25¾	25	25	25¾
50½	40⅛	.. Auburn Auto	48¼	45¼	47	47¾
10⅛	8¾	.. Austin Nichols	8¾	8	8	8⅞
6¾	4⅜	.. Aviation Corp Del	6	5¾	5¾	6

—B—

6¾	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	6¼	5¾	6	6¼
49¾	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	51½	49½	49¾	51¼
24¼	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	23	21½	21¾	23⅛
34¼	24¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	32⅝	30¾	30⅞	32½
110⅜	109	6⅓	Bambergerr pf	110⅜	110½	110½	110½
48½	41⅞	2½	Bangor & Aroos	48½	48¼	48¼	48½
117½	114	7	Bangor & Ar pf	117	117	117	..
17½	13¼	..	Barger Bros	15	15	15	15¼
88½	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	86½	86	86	85½
74⅜	63⅛	.75	Bayuk Cig	69	69	69	..
18⅜	14⅛	.60f	Barnsdall A	17¼	16¾	16⅞	17¼
20½	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	19¾	19	19	19¾
15⅞	13⅛	1	Belding Hem	13½	14⅛	13⅝	15⅜
26⅝	21⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	25¾	24½	24¼	25
21½	20⅜	1	Beneficial Ind Ln	21½	20⅝	21¼	21½
56¾	48	2f	Best & Co	51	51	51	51¾
59⅞	49¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	57½	55⅞	56⅛	57¾
132½	120¼	..	Beth Steel pf	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
38⅝	23	.25	Bigelow-Sanford	38¼	37⅝	38	38½
20¼	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	19½	18¾	19	19⅜
26½	20⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	24⅛	22½	23¼	24⅛
58¾	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	56¼	55¼	56¼	56
96	93⅜	4	Bon Ami A	94⅞	94	94⅝	..
45	39¾	2f	Bon Ami B	40¼	40	40	41
30⅝	25⅜	1.60	Borden	29¼	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝
80½	64	2	Borg Warner	78	75	75	78
11½	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	10⅛	9¾	9¾	9¾
3⅜	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
60	51½	.25	Briggs Mfg	59	57¾	57¾	55½
18⅞	15⅞	40	Bridgeport Brass	17¾	16¾	17⅜	17⅜
56	48	3	Briggs & Strat	57	56	56	56¼
46	41	2f	Bristol Myers	45¾	45½	45¾	..
46	40⅛	3	Brooklyn Man T	45	44	44½	45
94⅜	97¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98½	98½	98½	99¼
8¼	4½	..	Brooklyn Queens	9¾	8¼	9¼	7⅞
41⅛	33½	3	Brooklyn Q pf	44⅞	41⅛	44⅞	40¾
56½	52	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	53¾	53½	53⅜	52½
10⅞	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¾
14⅛	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	13½	12¾	12¾	13½
20⅜	17⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	18¼	17½	17¾	18⅜
3¼	2⅛	..	Budd Mfg rts	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
12¼	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	11¾	11⅛	11¼	11¾
13¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	12¾	12¼	12⅜	12¾
31⅛	22¾	..	Bullard	27½	26¾	26¾	27½
19	11½	..	Bulova Watch	18¾	17⅞	18	18
33¾	15⅜	..	Burns Bros A (h)	2	2	2	..
33¼	25⅝	.60f	Burroughs Add	31⅜	30¾	31	31⅜
5⅝	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
18⅛	8¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	13	13	13	..
23¾	16½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	19	18½	18½	20¾
4¾	2⅞	..	Butler Cp & Zinc	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
3⅝	1	..	Buterick (h)	2	1⅞	2	2
25¼	19⅞	..	Byers	23½	22¼	22½	23
74	64	..	Byers pf	69	69	69	..

—C—

37⅝	33¾	1½	Calif Packing	35¾	35½	35½	35¾
17⅜	⅜	..	Callahan Z & L	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
8⅞	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	8⅜	8	8	8⅜
35⅝	30	1f	Campbell Wy&C	34	32½	32¾	34
12½	11¼	..	Canada Dry	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
16	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	15⅛
42½	39¼	2	Cannon Mills	39¾	39	39	39⅝
18½	13	..	Capital Admin	18	17¾	17¾	18
48⅝	45¾	3	Capital Admin pf	48¾	48½	48½	48⅝
100⅞	91	5	Caro C&O st	110¼	100¼	100¼	100
9¾	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	9¼	9	9	9¾
118¾	92½	..	Case Thresh	116½	112¾	113	117¼
130	116	4	Case Thresh pf	128½	128	128½	127¼
71⅜	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	70	68½	68½	70¼
32¼	27⅞	..	Celanese Corp	30	28⅞	29	29⅝
31½	19¼	..	Celotex Co N	30	28⅝	28⅝	30⅜
29¼	25⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	28
57	47	..	Central RR of NJ	54	54	54	55
55¾	47¼	.4	Cerro de Pasco	50¼	49⅜	50¼	50½
16¾	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
106	104	6	Champ P & P pf	104	104	104	..
74½	57	3	Chesapeake Corp	70	70	70	70¼
61	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	59¾	58⅛	58½	59½
3¼	1½	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
6¾	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2⅜	1½	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅛
8¼	4	..	Chi Gt W pf(h)	7	7	7	7
31⅜	28¼	1½	Chi Mail Order	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
27	13¾	..	Chi Mil & St P(h)	23⅜	23	23	21½
57⅜	3	..	Chi Mil & St Pof(h)	5¼	4¾	4¾	5
4⅞	2¼	..	Chi & Nwestn (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
12⅛	7¾	..	Chi & Nwest pf(h)	11⅞	10¾	10¾	11⅞
20⅝	16⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18	17	17	18
60⅜	42½	..	Ch Pneu T ipf	55½	55	55½	55½
5	1⅝	..	Chi Rkl&P (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
7⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Rl&P 6% (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
8	4¼	..	Chi RIP 7% (h)	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
20⅞	19¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	25	25	25	..
30¼	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	26⅜	26½	26½	27½
11⅜	7	..	Childs Company	10	9½	9½	9⅞
32⅝	25	.25b	Chile Copper	30¼	30⅛	30¼	..
99⅛	95	4	Chrysler	97	94¼	94⅜	96⅞
110⅜	107¼	4½	Clev E I Co pf	109	109	109	109
19⅞	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
86½	72⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	84	84	84	84
7	4¾	..	City Stores	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
32¾	23⅜	.80	*Clark Equipment	31⅜	30	30¼	31½
45⅞	41⅜	1f	Clev Gr Br Co	42¼	42	42	..
50	50	2	Vley & Pitts zpl	50	50	50	50
97⅛	84	2	Coca Cola	93½	92	92	94
61	53	1	Cluett Peabody	61	59½	60	62
20½	18⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
51⅜	45¼	.50b	Collins & Aikman	48⅛	46¼	46⅜	48¼
112	107¼	7	Collins & A pf	109½	109½	109½	..
18	8¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	16	16	16	16
9⅜	4⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	8¼	7⅞	8	8⅜
49	31⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	42¼	41	41	42
36¼	21½	..	Colo & Southern	34⅜	33½	33½	34½
34⅜	19⅛	..	Colo & So 1pf	34	33	33	34¼
34	16	..	Colo & So 2pf	34	33¼	33⅛	34
20⅜	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	16⅝	15⅞	16	16½
100	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	97	97	97	..
45½	36	1f	Columbia Plc vtc	37½	36⅞	37½	37¼
109	94	4f	Columbian C vtc n	102½	101¾	102½	104½
51¼	47½	2¾	Columbia P pf	47¼	47¼	47⅞	47
52⅜	44	2½	Comm Credit	48⅜	48	48	48½
64⅞	55	3f	Comm Inv Tr	60¾	60	60¼	60¾
101¾	97	4¼	Comm I Tr pf	101½	101¼	101½	..
24⅜	20¼	.60	Comm Solvents	24⅛	22⅜	22¾	23¾
5½	2⅞	..	Commwlth & So	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3⅜
82	62	3	Commwlth & S 6pf	66½	65	66⅛	66¼
11½	8¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	11	10⅞	11	11⅛
44½	39⅝	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	40	39½	39½	39⅝
20	15⅝	..	Conn Ry & Lt	16⅛	16	16	16¼
7⅛	5⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	6½	6¼	6¾	6⅜
20⅝	18	.50g	Consol Film I pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol Cigar	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
38⅝	30⅜	1	Consol Gas	32¾	32	32¼	32¾
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	106¼	106	106¼	106¼
6⅛	4⅝	..	Consol Laundries	5⅜	5	5	5¼
15	11⅞	.25c	Consol Oil	14	13½	13⅜	13⅝
11½	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9	8¾	8¾	9¼
1⅝	¾	..	Consol Textile (h)	1	1	1	1
23½	19⅞	..	Container n	22¾	22	22½	22¼

17¾	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	17¼	16¼	16⅜	17⅜
2¾	1⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½
77¾	67¼	4	Cont Baking pf	74½	74½	74½	75
87½	73½	3	Cont Can	78	76¾	77¼	77⅝
23⅜	18	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	21⅞	21½	21½	22
46	41½	1.20f	Cont Insurance	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	44½
4¼	2¼	..	Cont Motor	3	2⅞	3	3
38½	33¾	1	Cont Oil	37⅞	35⅞	36¾	37
69	63	3	Corn Exchange	63¾	63⅜	63¾	63¾
78½	68½	3	Corn Products	77⅜	74	75	77
6⅞	5⅞	..	Coty	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
37⅞	37	.2	Cream of Wheat	37	37	37	37
18¾	17	.25e	Crosley Radio	17⅜	16⅜	16⅝	17¼
54¼	43⅜	1	Crown Cork & S	50	48	48⅝	50¼
47¼	45½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	47	47	47	46⅝
10⅛	7⅝	..	Crown Zeller vtc	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
41	35	..	Crucible Steel	38	37⅝	37⅞	37⅞
114⅛	103	.1b	Crucible Steel pf	112	112	112	..
2⅞	1⅛	..	Cuba Co	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
18½	11	..	Cuba Ry pf	15	14⅝	14⅜	16
12⅛	6½	..	Cuban Am Sug	12⅛	10¾	11⅛	11⅞
97½	63½	..	Cuban Am S pf	94	92	92	95
44½	39	2½	Cudahy Packing	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	39
23½	20	..

Business and Industry

Treasury Refunding Is Month in Advance of Actual Needs

Commerce and Finance

Subsidy for U. S. Merchant Marine Seems Inevitable

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—A new chapter in American merchant marine history appears likely to be written during the present session of Congress. The most important legislation affecting American shipping since the Jones-White Act of 1928 may be passed within the next month or two. A radical change is impending in the method by which the American Government distributes financial support to the owners of our ocean-going freight services.

Important conflicts of interest must first be ironed out, however. The Post Office Department is eager to curtail or cancel the mail contracts under which about $25,000,000 a year is handed out to American ship operators but is comparatively uninterested in the consequent fate of the companies. On the other hand the Department of Commerce, in which is now incorporated the legal remains of the old Shipping Board-Merchant Fleet Corporation, fears that our mercantile fleet will gradually expire in competition with foreign shipping if some form of subvention or subsidy is not provided for it in place of the new universally condemned mail contracts. Meanwhile Senator Hugo Black of Alabama, who conducted the Senate inquiry into ocean mail contracts in 1933, is the head of a group in Congress which is highly suspicious of American fleet owners, and anxious to curtail the excess profits, large salaries, etc., uncovered in his inquiry.

The current agitation over our shipping laws started with the Black inquiry in 1933 which uncovered a number of unsavory details in American shipping finance. As a result President Roosevelt recommended in a special message to Congress on March 4 of last year that a new system of subsidizing our merchant marine be adopted.

Thinly Veiled Subsidies

The system which is probably to be abandoned consists in the giving of thinly veiled subsidies to American shipping in the form of ocean mail contracts. By the Jones-White Act 45 mail contracts were authorized, totalling about $312,000,000 for 10 years. The amount which would have had to be paid if the mail were carried on a weight basis would be only about $42,000,000, so that the contracts amounted to a $270,000,000 subsidy.

To maintain the pretense of postal needs, the contracts were required to be let on a competitive basis. But to meet the real intention of a subsidy, and to avoid the risk of established operators having their government support bid away from them, the specifications were published in such ways or at such times that only the line already operating between the stipulated points could meet them.

The present movement is by no means in the direction of eliminating these veiled subsidies but rather towar substituting for them something more frank. The feeling continues to predominate in Congress that America must have a strong merchant marine, and that in order to do so the taxpayers must pay.

The American merchant marine has been since the war a fragile business. At the beginning of the period the Shipping Board found itself in possession of a $3,000,000,000 war-time investment in ships. Those unfitted for peacetime operations were laid up, and for a time the Shipping Board operated the remainder. Gradually it leased more and more of these lines to private operators, in accord with the Congressional intent that the Government should get out of the ocean freight business.

Fails to Hold Its Own

The Jones-White Act of 1928 not only set up the present mail subsidies but it offered easy loans to shipping interests. Shipping Board ships were sold off to American operators at bargain prices. With these inducements American private operators gradually took over the bulk of the Shipping Board's lines and vessels.

In spite of heavy government support of one form or another, however, the American merchant fleet has steadily failed since the war to hold its own in competition.

Out of 1155 American-owned vessels of 2000 gross tons or more, only about 7 per cent are said to be strictly modern. Over 85 per cent of the entire tonnage is 13 years old or more. Yet in 1933, American shipbuilding dropped to only 10,771 tons. Only 32,000 tons were launched in 1935, against 500,000 tons in Great Britain, 225,000 tons in Germany, 145,000 tons in Japan and 122,000 tons in Denmark.

The reason for this appears to lie fundamentally in the higher wage scale of the American workman. American seamen's wages are higher, and American shipyard costs, of which wages constitute the largest portion, are also substantially above those abroad. In addition, foreign governments subsidize their merchant fleets to varying degrees, and this support has tended upward in recent years. Great Britain, for instance, has even gone so far recently as to subsidize British-owned tramp steamers.

Fleet Deemed Necessary

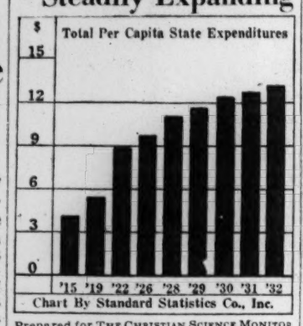
It is felt, however, that for various reasons, including particularly that of national defense, the American taxpayer should make up the difference in cost sufficiently to keep the American flag afloat. The Copeland bill now before the Senate Commerce Committee starts with a preamble to the effect that "it is necessary for the national defense and development of its foreign and domestic commerce that the United States shall have a merchant marine sufficient to carry . . . at least one half of the water-borne export and import foreign commerce of the United States."

The question at stake therefore is how this shall be financed. It has been suggested that the funds be charged to the Navy, since the merchant fleet is subject to requisition as a naval auxiliary in time of war. The Post Office is evidently eager to improve its budget position, about which it has been sensitive since the depression, by shedding the gratuitous burden of the ocean mail contracts. It has already effected some reduction by revising contracts on the basis of difficult speed tests. The shipping interests are hoping the new plan will go through before the Treasury faucet is turned off by public demand.

There is the further problem of just how much money is to be handed out, how payments are to be adjusted to the primary purpose of meeting foreign competition, and how much control shall be exercised over the financial operations of the beneficiaries. The pending conferences over this problem at Washington will be discussed in a second article tomorrow.

[To be concluded]

State Expenditures Steadily Expanding



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPENDING by state governments has been expanding so consistently and so rapidly over a long period of years that it is no longer possible for them to rely on the real property tax as the principal source of revenue. Having exhausted most other conventional means of taxation years ago, the states were faced with the necessity for devising new taxes when the depression brought a new problem in the form of relief requirements.

Although public attention has been focused on the sales tax as a relatively new revenue-raising measure, there has been an equal tendency to levy on corporation incomes. Since 1929, 13 states have enacted laws taxing business profits, and such imposts are now in force in 30 states.

Trade in Cloth Market Busiest Since December

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 25—Buying activity revived sharply in primary cotton goods markets during the past week and trading attained a larger volume for the week than in any previous week since early December.

Total sales of print cloth yarn goods ran well in excess of the week's total output of goods, and in some numbers it was said the week's activity has relieved a somewhat threatening situation with regard to unsold stocks of goods that were beginning to accumulate in embarrassing quantities.

Much of the trading was put through at the expense of some slight price concessions, buyers having hammered away at the mill prices for several days before breaking them down. For the most part the concessions did not amount to more than an eighth or a quarter of a cent a yard, and applied only to spot goods.

Short Trading Period

It was not until Wednesday that manufacturers began to accept some of the firm bids offered for round lots of goods sometimes running into 50,000 to 100,000 yards. As one lot after another was sold, it became easier to break down mill resistance to the downward pressure, especially when such large amounts of spot goods were involved.

On some numbers the trading in a single day exceeded 1,000,000 yards, and 100,000-yard deals were not uncommon in several quarters. By Friday the fractionally lower prices had become well established as the ruling levels on spot goods. For late March and April-May deliveries a slightly higher figure was paid. The large-scale trading can be readily imagined, from the fact that Friday's sales of print cloths alone was said to have totaled close to 10,000,000 yards, mostly distributed between the four chief print cloth constructions.

Narrow print cloths were not particularly active, though sales were reported on the 32-inch 6.50-yard 64x60s at 4⅝ cents, with other mills holding out for 4¾ cents.

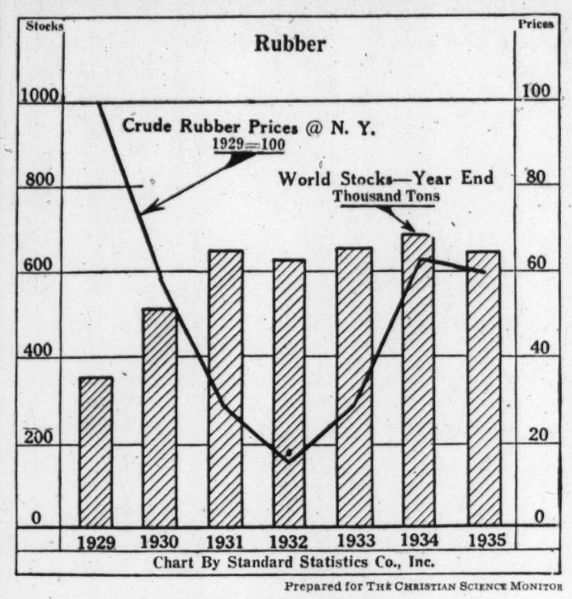
Sheetings Spotty

Sheetings were spotty and not greatly active, though prices held fairly steady, and occasional sales of limited quantities were reported. On tobacco cloths there was a substantial volume of trading both for quick and for forward delivery.

On carded broadcloths, there was continued activity reported, but attention seemed to center more on the 80x60 construction, which sold at 6 1-16 cents after some business had been put through at even money. Some mills continued to hold out for 6¼ cents but only very few sales were made at this figure. On the 100x60s which have been so tightly sold, the same price continued, 8¼ cents for spots and 8⅛ cents for late March deliveries, and 8 cents flat for April-May goods. Carded 128x68s sold at 9¾ cents.

In the fine goods division there was said to be some improvement in the combed lawn market, though sales did not reach heavy volume. The 40-inch 9-yard 76x72s were moved at 6¾ cents in respectable volume, but the strongest number was the 40-inch 9.50 yard 72x68s which sold at 6½ cents and was in very limited supply.

World Crude Rubber Supplies Decrease 13 Per Cent in 1935



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Data compiled by the New York Commodity Exchange indicate that world supplies of crude rubber at the close of 1935 aggregated approximately 651,000 long tons, or some 13 per cent under the 751,500 tons at the end of the previous year. The great bulk of this reduction occurred during the final third of the year, as about 734,000 tons of rubber were reported on hand at the end of August.

Well-sustained consumption, chiefly in the United States, coupled with an unusually wide curtailment of exports from restriction areas, permitted material progress toward a more normal supply situation in the September-December period of last year than in the preceding 15 months during which the international control plan was operative.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Germany in Chile—Germany is notably improving its position in the Chilean market. Germany supplied 20.0 per cent of Chilean imports during the first 11 months of 1935 compared with 11.5 per cent during the year 1934.

Television in Berlin—A new television broadcasting station has just begun operating in Berlin under the German Ministry of Propaganda. The station consists of a picture and sound transmitter on ultra short wave. At the dedication of the new station it was pointed out that experimental tests have been completed on the Brocken Mountain, in the Harz, and that they surpassed all expectations, reception being clear over a range of 100 kilometers.

Nitrogen Fertilizer Exports—After losing ground for several years Germany's exports of nitrogen fertilizers made substantial gains in 1935, reflecting the beneficial effect of the nitrogen cartel agreement which became effective on July 1, 1935. Nitrogen exports in the first 11 months of 1935 amounted to 613,265 metric tons compared with 485,320 tons during the like period of 1934, and the value received advanced from 40,627,000 marks ($16,250,800) to 48,531,000 marks, ($19,412,400).

German Dye Agreement—Carrying out its traditional policy of settling international trade rivalries by means of cartel pacts, the I. G. Farbenindustrie, which controls the manufacture of dyes in Germany, has recently entered into an agreement with Japanese manufacturers regarding the sale of indigo dyes in the important Chinese market. It appears that the purpose of the agreement is to lessen competition in the Chinese market between Japanese and German dye exporters.

Czech Exports to United States—Purchases by the United States of Czechoslovak products appreciably increased in 1935 as compared with the preceding year. The value of declared exports from Czechoslovakia to the United States in the last year was $18,517,315 compared with $15,504,377 in 1934, an increase of about 20 per cent.

Czech Steel Industry—There was marked increased activity in the Czechoslovak iron and steel industry during 1935. Soviet Russia received from Czechoslovak industrial and financial concerns in the summer of 1935 a financial credit amounting to 250,000,000 crowns for the purchase of Czech products, mainly iron and steel, while increased exports to other destinations were effected. During the year there were larger purchases for miscellaneous domestic consumption.

Swiss Typewriter Trade—American typewriter interests in the Philippines are watching closely the progress of a Swiss portable typewriter which has recently been introduced into the Islands. It is being marketed at about the same price as that quoted on similar American-made machines. American typewriters, however, enter the Philippines duty-free while typewriters from other countries are subject to a duty of 15 per cent.

Film Producing in Switzerland—The much discussed project of establishing a local film-producing industry in Switzerland may be definitely settled in the course of the next few months. While the findings of the Government commission which investigated the subject did not warrant the establishment of the project as originally conceived, consideration is now being given to other measures. These include a plan to erect large studios with the aid of Government and cantonal funds and for the present rent them to foreign producing companies, eventually creating a home industry.

Glass Exports—Exports of glass and glass products from Czechoslovakia continued to decline during the last year. During the first 10 months of 1935, shipments abroad were valued at 456,472,000 crowns compared with 471,859,000 crowns in the like period of 1934. (Czech crown equals about 4¼ cents.) A contraction in the volume of exports accompanies this value decline for most products. Plate and sheet glass suffered most.

Austrian Raw Materials—Austrian industries in recent months have substantially increased their purchases of raw materials. This development indicates an increased production and an increased export of finished goods. In the first 10 months of 1935 the textile industry particularly increased its purchases of raw materials. The metal industry was considerably more active on larger purchases of raw goods. Crude rubber imports also showed substantial gains.

Austrian Electric Export—The character of Austria's electrical equipment export trade was radically changed during 1935. In the first 10 months of the year the volume of this trade declined to 2610 tons from 3120 tons in the like period of 1934, a drop of 17 per cent. On a value basis, however, exports registered an advance, increasing from 21,000,000 to 25,000,000 schillings, or 19 per cent. (Schilling equals 19 cents.) This change is ascribed to the fact that countries to which Austria has exported electrical appliances in the past are now making the simpler and cheaper articles themselves and are buying mainly the expensive and more complicated articles from Austria.

G. M. Employees Receive $11,000,000 Under Company Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 — More than $11,000,000 in cash and stock of the General Motors Corporation have been paid to about 25,000 employees of the company in the United States and Canada in the annual disbursement under the General Motors Corporation's Employees Savings and Investment Plan, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, announced.

Of the total distribution, $4,800,000 represented savings paid in by the employees in 1930 and the balance of $6,200,000 was interest and General Motors common stock as the corporation's contribution under the plan, Mr. Sloan said.

The distribution is reported as the second largest in 11 years. The average amount received by each employe participating was $438. Each of those employees who participated to the full extent permitted under the plan received $691 in cash and securities.

Victoria Reports Building Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Evidence that Victoria is steadily recovering from the financial depression into which all Australia descended in 1930 is contained in the building figures for Melbourne for 1935.

Building permits granted in 1935 totalled 9201, representing work valued at £6,560,704. In 1929 the figures were: Permits, 11,371; value, £7,212,777. In 1931, in the depth of the depression, totals were: Permits, 4258; value, £1,125,901.

New Jersey May Probe Associated Gas Activities

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25 (AP)—Investigation of New Jersey activities of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, one of the country's utility holding concerns, is proposed in a resolution before the New Jersey Senate today.

The resolution, introduced last night by Senator Elmer Kind of Morris, would also have the Public Utilities Commission, the Attorney General and the Labor Department inquire into operations of the Utilities Employes Securities Company, which deals in securities of companies controlled by the Associated.

Howard C. Hopson, leading figure in the holding company, appeared before the congressional lobby investigating committee in Washington last year to testify about his work lobbying against the Wheeler-Rayburn utility bill.

Court Approves Adams Plan for Brown Company

The deposit agreement for Brown Company First Mortgage Bonds, Series A and B, has been approved by Judge John A. Peters in the United States District Court for Maine. The agreement was presented by the so-called Adams Committee, headed by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, chairman.

Other members of the committee are Serge Semenenko, vice-chairman Robert Braun, Sherman Damon, Edgar C. Hirst, Ernest M. Hopkins, John R. Macomber, Alfred A. Montgomery, Willard O. Rand, Lee P. Stack and Storer P. Ware. This committee has no connection with the recently formed committee of which Lee S. Buckingham is chairman.

It is expected that at an early date the Adams committee will ask for deposit of bonds.

U. S. Financing Of About Billion Comes Next Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—A billion-dollar refinancing program for March was announced by Secretary Morgenthau, including the new departure of borrowing then to retire securities maturing a month later.

At the same time, the Treasury head said estimates of federal income pointed to receipts next month of approximately the same amount as March, 1935, indicating an official expectation that the loss in processing taxes will be about offset by increases in other items.

Mostly to Retire Old Issues

In other quarters it was learned the factor of revised revenue estimates has entered prominently into a fairly general revision of the budget undertaken by President Roosevelt, following the invalidation of the processing tax and congressional action ordering payment of the bonus.

From this is expected to flow a recommendation for taxes to provide funds for paying benefits under the revamped farm program. Predictions at the capital have been that the tax program would be submitted either late this week or early next after Mr. Roosevelt returns from Hyde Park and discusses the situation with congressional leaders.

March 15 borrowing, Morgenthau announced at a press conference, will include $450,000,000 to retire securities maturing on that date, $559,000,000 to retire securities maturing April 15 and such new money as may be needed. Indication was given that the last sum may be small.

Two departures from usual practice were involved in this statement, the fact that the announcement came so far in advance of the date of the actual transactions and the Treasury's intention to provide for the April maturity a month ahead of time.

Mr. Morgenthau's only explanation was:

"Well, we just think it's good business."

Owing to the size of the transaction, some observers argued, the Treasury head was informing the money market of the burden to be assumed in ample time for it to make whatever preparations may be necessary.

In taking care of the April maturity in March, the consensus was the Treasury is planning to clear the way for the big borrowing which may attend the payment of the bonus beginning in June.

Double Interest for Month

Mr. Morgenthau was noncommittal when reminded that the program as outlined involved paying double interest on $559,000,000 for one month. With interest rates at an unusually low level, however, it was argued by some that the saving in administrative costs consequent to lumping the two transactions might help offset the loss in interest.

The Cabinet officer declined to indicate how much new borrowing would be necessary. However, the present size of the Treasury's working cash balance was generally thought to indicate that this would be an inconsiderable amount.

The balance now is about $1,400,000,000 of which $400,000,000 is earmarked for the retirement of national bank notes. In contrast with the available remaining billion, the Treasury has followed a practice of maintaining a working cash fund of about $700,000,000.

In addition, the cash fund, high now due to December's big cash borrowing, will be further increased by March tax collections which officials assert will be well above the outlays for the month.

Norway Asks SEC To List $17,000,000 Refund Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 for the issuance of $17,000,000 of 22-year 4½ per cent sinking fund external loan coupon bonds maturing on March 1, 1956, has been filed by Norway.

Net proceeds, with funds from the Treasury, are to be used for the refunding of $16,445,000 of 30-year 6 per cent sinking fund external loan gold bonds dated Oct. 16, 1922, due on Oct. 15, 1952, to be called for redemption on April 15.

Norway is the first European government to take advantage of the current easy money market to refund issues at a lower interest rate.

Norway's application said that $110,902 of the proceeds would be applied to the payment of interest on the bonds to be redeemed for the period from the date of delivery of the new bonds to April 15. The expenses incurred by the Government in selling the bonds, other than sales commissions or discounts, also are to be deducted from the net proceeds.

The principal underwriters and the amounts to be underwritten by each are as follows:

Lazard Freres & Co., Inc.	$5,300,000
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	3,600,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	2,700,000
Field, Glore & Co.	2,700,000
Graham, Parsons & Co.	675,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	500,000
Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.	500,000
Coffin & Burr, Inc.	500,000
Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.)	300,000
Baker, Weeks & Harden	225,000

Missouri Pacific, Union Refrigerator Order Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The Missouri Pacific Railroad has placed orders with the American Car & Foundry Company for 300, 40-ton steel box cars.

Orders for 250 steel refrigerator cars have been placed with the General American Tank Car Corporation by the Union Refrigerator Transit Company.

Your Income Tax

This is the fifteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Exemption Allowed State Employees

The compensation of officers and employees of a state or any political subdivision thereof, if the services of such officers or employees are rendered in connection with activities which constitute the discharge of an essential governmental function, as distinguished from a proprietary function, is exempt from Federal income tax.

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The compensation of such officers and employees is subject to Federal income tax if their services were rendered in connection with the exercise of a proprietary function.

For example, the compensation of the governor of a state, the mayor of a city, councilman, board of aldermen, public-school teachers, firemen, and policemen is not subject to Federal income tax.

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Compensation received by employees of a municipally owned waterworks or street railway or electric light plant is subject to Federal income tax, as such activities are proprietary rather than governmental in character.

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Fees for special services to a state are taxable, as, for example, compensation paid architects and builders for planning and erecting a state capitol or other state or municipal building. An officer or an employee of a state, for the purpose of the income-tax law, is one whose services are continuous and not occasional or temporary.

Gay, Landis Confer On Security Bill Submitted by SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—After a conference yesterday with James M. Landis, chairman of the SEC, Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, let it be known that the exchange would not appear at the hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the bill submitted by the commission to continue and expand unlisted trading on national security exchanges.

There have been various reports concerning the reaction of the management of the New York Stock Exchange to the provisions of the bill. The position taken by Mr. Gay was accepted generally as indication that the stock exchange would do nothing to oppose its enactment.

Mr. Gay discussed the bill thoroughly with the SEC chairman.

Chairman Landis will appear before the Senate committee hearing tomorrow and it also is expected that Col. Oliver J. Troster, president of the New York Security Dealers' Association, will be among those heard. Colonel Troster, who represents dealers in the over-the-counter market, conferred with Chairman Landis on Saturday and later expressed the opinion that if the bill was administered along the lines indicated to him he believed the interest of the dealers would not be seriously jeopardized by its enactment. The indications, therefore, are that little sharp opposition to the bill will develop.

The New York Stock Exchange, according to reports, was interested in the bill because under one of its provisions, the commission would have the authority to permit unlisted trading on any exchange in any security, which was registered on another exchange. Some had expressed concern that this would result in active trading in other exchanges in a number of the securities registered on the New York Stock Exchange and cut into the business done on the latter.

Bonus Payment Is Seen Making New Purchasing Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—A new purchasing power is likely to result from the payment of the veterans' bonus and thus have a stimulating effect on trade and industry, according to the Guaranty Trust Company in its monthly survey of business.

The survey declared, however, that the probable immediate effect of the bonus does not blind many business men to the fact that the longer term influence of the payment can only be regarded as unfortunate from the economic point of view.

"It is expected," the survey commented, "that a large majority of the veterans will immediately present their bonds for redemption. Several million individuals will thus come into posession of ready cash; and the cash will be raised by the issue of government securities, most of which will probably be taken up by the banks and other financial institutions with the excess funds at their disposal.

"The purchasing power bestowed upon the veterans, therefore will not represent an equivalent amount of purchasing power withdrawn from other sources.

"To a large extent it will represent newly created purchasing power—a net addition to the current volume of demand for commodities, services, securities, and other available objects of expenditure.

"Unless estimates based on a questionnaire sent out by the American Legion are grossly in error, it seems likely that the construction industries will be among the principal branches of business to benefit by the bonus payments, and that the real estate market, especially the market for individual dwellings, will be stimulated in some degree.

"The automobile industry is also likely to feel the effects of veterans expenditures."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242.

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IF YOU MISSED THE JANUARY WHITE SALES Buy Pequot, Pepperell sheets, cases, NOW, less than retail prices. DIRECT SALES SERVICE, 803 Broadway, 9 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. UN. 4-8430.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Comfortable home, garage, 9 beds, 2 servants, June-September 1937. 126 Ascan Ave.

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WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Pitt, 26 West St., Boston.

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PRACTITIONER will share light, cheerful office; reasonable; three mornings and Saturdays. Room 1332, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

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PAINTINGS by Frost, Remington, Russell, Trove, Henry, Butterworth, Birch, Durrie, Tait, Nahl, Hovenden, Maurer, and others; also paintings of early American towns, cities, horses, Indians, Erie Canal, and portraits and miniatures. DE SHERBININ, 686 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

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Silver Birches
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Home for rest, study and recreation
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GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $3. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

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N. Y. C. 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptionally attractive sunny room, redecorated; single, double; refined surroundings; reasonable; references. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C.—Room in private home for business person; elevator; South, 317 West 95th Street (Apt. 32). Riverside 9-4930.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SUPERINTENDENT—All around mechanic, elevator, all buses. N. Y. C. or vicinity. Write Box M-6, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED, refined young woman desires position reading evenings; pleasant companion; adaptable; excellent. COM. 9018. (Boston).

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WOMAN wishes position as companion; capable and free to travel; can drive car; also booking experience; go anywhere; references exchanged. M. G., Box 152, Exmore, Va.

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RAPID PAGE FINDER COMPANY THUMB INDEXING Bibles and Works on Christian Science 9½ Norway Street, Ken. 3298, Boston.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

APARTMENTS

EASTBOURNE—Quiet, comfortable home, 2 minutes sea; winter garden concerts; board optional. 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1048.

BUSINESS SERVICE

INCREASE in turnover wanted by soundly progressive firm of letter-press printers in west of England. Reply: Advertiser, per G. F. Jones, Esq., J. P., West India House, Baldwin Street, Bristol.

GIFTS

ALMA 98, Cavour Street, Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent—Beautiful leather-work Quarterly covers, comb-cases, wallets and pochettes.

TEACHERS

LESSONS IN SINGING—All voices, Mrs. Rogers (Miss Grace Angus), A. R. C. M.; Voice Production a speciality. 64, Moorside, Fenham. Tel. 33473. Conservatoire of Music, Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tel. Jes. 911.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

TO RENT—Attractively furnished four-room apartment near Christian Science church, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. KIRkland 2582.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
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PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING. Tr. 7-9480

AGENCIES WANTED

TACOMA, WASH.—Correspondence is solicited with Monitor advertisers or others, wishing sales representation on Pacific coast. Address CHAS. O. PARMELE, 416 Washington Bldg.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IMPORTER established many years selling Marble Art Ware, Book Ends, Lamps, Trinket Cases, Candy Boxes, at remarkably low prices, liberal commission paid. TUSCAN ART CO., Dept. M-1, Mansfield, O. Write for circular.

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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-120, Watertown, N. Y.

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WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery which doubles wear; bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. Y-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20

Financial Statistics of Massachusetts Cities and Towns

We shall be pleased to forward on request the fifth edition of our booklet dated as of January 1, 1936 covering the financial statistics of Massachusetts cities and towns.

NEWTON, ABBE & COMPANY
60 Federal Street
Boston

Bird & Son, Inc.

A local industry—important for more than 100 years—internationally known manufacturer of building materials. The prospective housing boom should affect this company favorably. We have prepared a report on BIRD & SON, INC., which will be sent free on request.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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Next Door Christian Science church
46 Rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter. From 2½ Guineas. C. S. HOSIER.

Bournemouth — Derby Road
CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Three minutes' walk from Christian Science church and sea, in a pleasant central situation; hot and cold running water; and gas fires in bedrooms; central heating, redecorated and modernly furnished throughout; every home comfort, excellent cuisine and the terms are only 2½ guineas per week; illustrated tariff. Proprietor, C. S. MORRISH. Phone Bournemouth 1098.

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Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 6 mins. from Christian Science church. Tel. 2752. MRS. P. H. BENN.

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BRIGHTON. Claridge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

EASTBOURNE. Farrar's Private Hotel, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737—Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms, hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating; 2½ gns.

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6 Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay. 3616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

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A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms, lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week, 12/- daily. 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English Food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

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Coal Fires in All Reception Rooms.
All bedrooms overlooking gardens. Comfortable beds. Modern fittings. Central Heating. Night Porter. Lift.
Terms from 2½ Gns. Bridge Club in Hotel.

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A Residential Hotel of Highest Standing. Convenient for West End, City, and everywhere in town.

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Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/- partial from 40/-, bed, breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles.

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Pleasantly situated convenient Shopping centre, hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6, per day. 10/6 residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

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South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25 — Tel. Liv. 3262
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BEAULIEU HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING
Admirably Suitable for Quietude, Study, Moderate Terms. Brochure on Request.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Western House, Guest House, 1 West Ave., Gosforth, Newcastle—Hot and cold running water in bedrooms, central heating, grass tennis court, garage; terms from 2½ gns. weekly. Telephone 526811.

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SOUTHPORT. Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade—Central; hot and cold all bedrooms, electric fires; winter terms. Tel. 2737.

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Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
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BELGRAVE ROAD
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Central for sea and shops. Winter residence. 2½ gns.

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visit the glorious New Forest. You see England at its best. Verdant woods, open moors, lovely climate—charming old world villages—a wealth of beauty not easily forgotten. Golf, Tennis, Riding, Fishing, etc. Stay at the
CROWN HOTEL Lyndhurst
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Illustrated Brochure and Terms on request

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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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JOHANNESBURG, CHARLTON TERRACE
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Your Comfort Our Consideration
Superior accommodation (full or partial). Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages. Guests met on request. Phone 00165.

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LOWER HILLGATE **Stockport.**

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Family Orders called for and delivered free in Accrington and District. May we deliver yours?
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"Good Grocer"
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Best Dried Fish—Also Oysters From Certified Beds. Orders Delivered Daily.
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H. M. V. Refrigerator
Save its cost in elimination of all food wastage and your ability to buy in large quantities, and store safely.
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Specialities:—Home Made Potted Meats, Boiled Hams, Tongue and Roast Pork.
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Can supply any of the Books reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor. American Books not in stock obtained to order.
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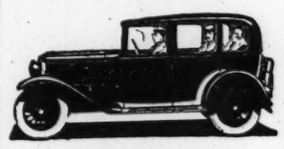

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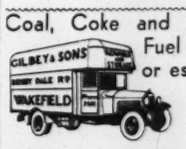

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Economical, Varied, Rapid
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for everything you need in BED AND TABLE LINENS, SOFT FURNISHINGS, CURTAIN AND CURTAIN FABRICS.
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Morning Refreshment, Snack Lunches
Afternoon Teas, Theatre Dinners
Everything home-baked
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Radio-Gramophones
Sheet Music — Records
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226-230 Sauchiehall Street
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We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

THE strength of criticism lies only in the weakness of the thing criticized.
—LONGFELLOW

Daily Features

WEAK men tremble at the world's opinion, fools defy it, wise men judge it.—LA ROCHEFOUCALD.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet Enjoy a Snowstorm

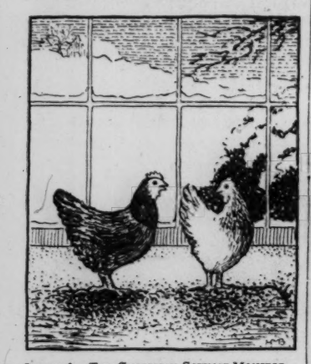
IT WAS no day for Emmaline and Susabet, Farmer Ben's two intelligent hens, to be out and about seeing what was going on in the world. There was wind. There was snow. And, as Farmer Ben had said to his family at breakfast, too much of both at the same time.

"I guess, Henrietta," said Farmer Ben to his wife, "that the hens will most of them lay off work for today, and being as it is a hen's work to lay eggs when they lay off work they don't lay eggs. Ho-ho! Ha-ha! Though they wouldn't like it if I laid off feeding 'em.

"But I can count on Emmaline and Susabet, bless 'em, every day but Sunday, summer hot or winter blizzardy. So help me on like a good wife with my overcoat, cap and earmuffs—and away to the hen yard to feed the hens."

No, it was no day for hens to be out.

All Farmer Ben's hens were in the coop and up on the perches, and although they had flopped down long



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Chatted Amiably

enough to eat breakfast every hen of them except Emmaline and Susabet had flopped back on her perch without even thinking of laying an egg. And there they all went to sleep. But Emmaline and Susabet, who had waited till most of the other hens had finished breakfast, stayed down and were pretty soon having breakfast quite by themselves.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"How quiet it is now!
When many hens eat all at once
It's almost like a row."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I don't suppose they'll lay
Because the weather is so cold
A single egg all day."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It stands upon two legs
That if a farmer feeds his hens
His hens should lay him eggs."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"But that requires thought.
And thought with very many hens
Amounts to less than naught."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It hangs as on a peg,
No matter what the day is like
The hen should lay an egg."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Your figures are exact.
I have already laid my egg,
Which is a pleasant fact."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"My conscience, too, is clear.
I laid it while you were asleep
Some time ago, my dear."

Chatting in this amiable way, Emmaline and Susabet made a leisurely breakfast, for Farmer Ben was such a generous provider that there was always enough for every one of his hens, even if all his other hens had got to breakfast first and eaten all the breakfast each possibly could. Then they scratched a little for exercise, flapped their wings, and got back on their perch.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"When such a blizzard roars
I'm well content to stay at home
And take a nap indoors."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"But when we do go out
How white and beautiful the world
Will be all round about!"

What They Say

Monopoly

"Possession of a colony grants prior right but not monopoly. For practical purposes no nation can maintain a monopoly of all the resources within its control without provoking retaliation by other countries at points where it is vulnerable."—*Nathaniel Peffer.*

Over the Walls

"The cotton market has been stolen from us, but it will not prove disastrous. Some years ago we stopped selling products abroad, but began building factories abroad. We got over the tariff wall."—*Edward Tomlinson.*

Rio

"All roads to South America should lead to the city of Rio de Janeiro, because of its priceless beauty."—*Edward Tomlinson.*

Disarmament

"You can't disarm nations till you disarm suspicion."—*James T. Montgomery.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Affectation (S. R.)—The correspondent writes:

Please again call attention (and make it strong!) to the fact that m-a-n spells *man*, not *mahn*; also that a-n-d spells *and*, not *ahnd*. *Ahnd* and *mahn* are affectations, and everyone surely wants to sound sensible.

Both of these words are recorded in Webster's with the *a* short. But in the case of "and," the *a*, unless the word is standing alone or is emphatic, is at most clipped-short as in account.

There may be some excuse for sounding "man" with two-dot *a* in some dialects (our Scottish friends, for example, have heard it so pronounced); and, as a matter of fact, there is growing favor for the one-dot (or intermediate) *a* as in *ask* in this word—it modifies some of the flatness which is all the more noticeable in dignified public speaking. But "and" is generally a background word; and to give its *a* any sonorous prominence would be to betray not only a willingness to appear affected, but also a deficient knowledge of the use of so-called "weak forms."

In ordinary conversation, "and" before a word beginning with a consonant sound is usually sounded *an'* or *'n'* ("figs *an'* dates"); and before a word beginning with a vowel sound, the conjunction not uncommonly is clipped to *'nd* ("peaches *'nd* apples").

It would appear, then, that the best one can say for those who give forth a gorgeous two-dot *a* in uttering this background word, is that they are displaying a zeal not according to knowledge.

Note: In the second paragraph, reference is made to pronouncing "and" with the full short *a* when the conjunction is standing alone or emphatic. By "standing alone" we refer to occasions when it is given out as in a spelling match. By "emphatic" we refer to statements such as, "I asked for a man or a woman, not a man *and* a woman."

"Who's" and "whom's" (several inquiries)—The plural of a word regarded as a word (group of letters) only, with no reference to its meaning, is formed by adding an apostrophe and *s* ('s); as, "Watch your *who's* and *whom's*"; "Be sure to cross your *t's* and dot your *i's*"; "You are using too many *don't's* and *as it were's*."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Metal Drains

MANY flower lovers have jars and bowls of pottery, brass, or copper, which would make attractive holders for growing plants or vines were they fitted with containers which would allow proper drainage. A plumber has added to his earnings by making these inserts of nonrusting metals. He finds he can use scrap materials; and the low cost of the carefully finished work brings him many orders.—Grace T.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Editing'

THIS is an excellent pastime for a group seated around a large table.

Each "player" writes a sketch or short article of exactly 80 words, on any subject whatsoever. His paper is then passed to the one next him who "edits" his article. That is, he deletes its least necessary words, reducing it to an article of exactly 40 words.

Then the papers are again passed, and cut down to exactly 20 words, each "editor" aiming to eliminate only those words which are unessential, but attempting to retain the sense of the original article of 80 words.

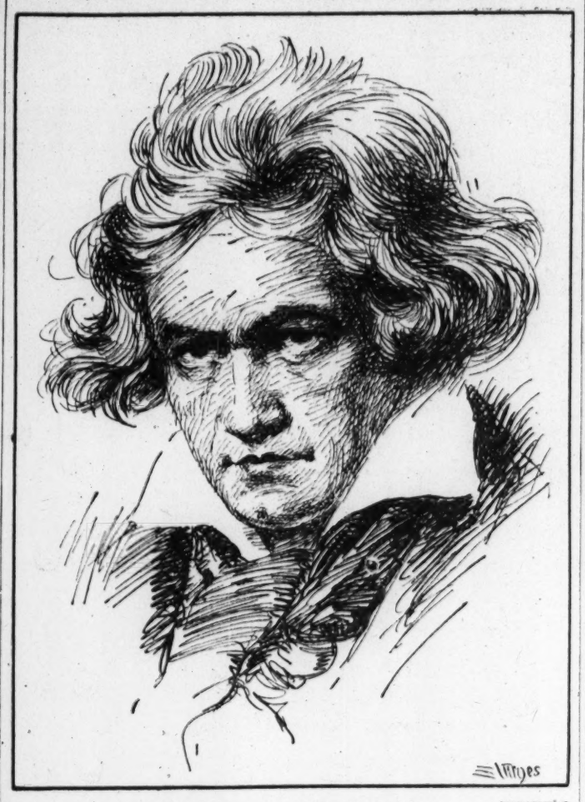
Finally the articles are again passed and boiled down to a mere skeleton of 10 concise words. The articles, or what is remaining of them, are then read aloud to the amusement and amazement of those playing. This game is good fun and instructive. It impresses us with our needless verbosity.—G. T., East Dover, Vt.

Navajo Bottle Baby

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Mabel Spencer, Grand Canyon, Ariz.

Where a Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed

Lines About Leaders—VI



Ludwig van Beethoven

BEETHOVEN ranks in music as Shakespeare in literature.
This master was born at Bonn in Germany, Dec. 17, 1770.
He came of good musical stock by his father and grandfather.
As a child he manifested an extraordinary musical disposition.
Beethoven senior was a respectable, but poor, court musician.
He resolved to do what Mozart's father had done with his son.
And he set about the forming of another harmonic prodigy.
The little lad was kept to his practice nearly all the time.
At 10 he learned all that his gifted father had to teach.
He could play on the piano, on the violin, on the organ.
He was able to conduct an orchestra and to compose fine pieces.
German dignitaries carefully patronized music at the time.
They realized that their young friend was being sacrificed.
They decided to pay for his study under Haydn in Vienna.
And Beethoven became one of the most famous piano players.
However, composition mainly occupied the musician's interest.
He produced beautiful masterpieces, one following another.
He improvised for the great folks and dwelt in their homes.
Finally he became the idol of society in Vienna and abroad.

BUT a tragedy pressed down on him at this period.
At 26 he became deaf and could not hear his own music.
Gradually he gave up all his piano playing and conducting.
Yet, he let no obstacle come in the way of his compositions.
He directed his career so as to give his genius full play.
This attitude brought about growth in his creative powers.
Each production added to his fame and multiplied his friends.
Wholly lost in music, he was at the pianoforte at any hour.
Once, after a full day, he ordered dinner in a restaurant.
Suddenly he became engrossed over "notes" for his Pastoral.
The waiter soon returned with a complete meal on a tray.
"I have dined," said the master; and he paid and disappeared.

AMONG other things, he made keen use of his little schooling.
He spoke French and Italian; he held broad views.
He delighted in Homer and Plato, in Shakespeare and Goethe.
Long walks into the country exalted his love of nature.
His consciousness of Truth lifted him above ordinary men.
God was to him the most solemn and most intimate reality.
He kept under his daily observation this creed of his own:
"*I am that which is.*
I am all that is, that was, and that shall be. No mortal man hath lifted my veil.
He is alone by Himself. And to Him alone do all things owe their being."
"What a very strange theology indeed," thought his friends.

THIS noble man died a bachelor in Vienna, March 26, 1827.
As he departed he whispered: "*I shall hear in Heaven.*"
Beethoven left a profusion of quartets, cantatas, chorals.
He left trios, sonatas, concertos, variations, symphonies.
His opera Fidelio still fills a theater hall to overflowing.
But the world likes to regard the master as a great hero.
For he conquered fate, proved independence, and found peace.
His glorious achievements will go ringing down the ages.

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Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Only questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Procedure

Question: (a) Is it correct procedure for the president to be a member of the executive board? (b) Should a president enter the debate over which he presides? (c) Should not the business from the executive board be presented to the members by the chairman of the board or the clerk, and not by the president?

Answer: (a) Unless the bylaws prohibit, the president of a society may be a member of the executive board. It is a very common practice, one frequently provided for in bylaws, since it is generally helpful.
(b) No.
(c) If the offices of president of the society and chairman of the board are not held by the same person, the chairman should present the reports and recommendations of the board.

Daily Anecdote

Nature Doing Better

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE great artist Whistler lived so many years abroad that it is almost forgotten that he was a Yankee boy, brought up in Lowell, Massachusetts. Not only was he an artist, but also a wit; and his cynicism over praise, even though he loved it, was well known.

One day a lady was visiting his studio. She stopped before his latest painting just then completed, a landscape, and exclaimed: "My, how that does resemble a certain beautiful spot!"

"Whistler, who was standing just behind her, replied: "Probably. Nature does seem to be looking up."

In Lighter Vein

Grand Relief

National Executive Committeeman Ray Kelley of Michigan tells of a sergeant making his way about his platoon one dark night. He heard the roar of a G. I. can overhead and dived into a shell hole. It was already occupied by a private, who was hit full in the stomach by the sergeant's head. There was a tense moment of silence, except for some long, deep breathing. Finally the private asked:

"Is that you, sarge?"

"It's me all right."

"Hot dawg! I was just waiting for you to explode."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Amusement

The sales manager's wife had called at the office, to be told that he was in conference.

"Were you terribly bored while waiting for me, dear?" he asked when he returned.

"No, darling," she relied. "I amused myself with those ducky little colored pins in that map on the wall. I changed them around and made them look much prettier."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Why Bring That Up?

Some noisy relatives were visiting a couple, and happened to mention their dog, a big mongrel.

"He's just like one of the family," said the pup's proud mistress.

"Which one?" asked the hostess. —*Winthrop* (Mass.) *Sun.*

Small Credit

"Prisoner, you are found 'not guilty' and are discharged."

"But I've been kept in custody for a fortnight. Does that entitle me to commit a small crime free of charge?"—*Humorist.*

Ahem!

"Yes, the missile struck my head," said Albert, "and then went careening into space."

"Hm-m!" replied friend Alice. "Did they get it out?"

Art of Omission

"Dad, what is political art?"

"That, my son, is the art of not getting your views mixed in with your interviewers."

Mayan Indians

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Mary H. Altman, Long Beach, Calif.

Drawing Water at the Public Fountain, Antigua, Guatemala

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

At the Circus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Montreux, Switz.

WHILE waiting for the circus performance to begin, the writer occupied the time by watching the various people as they came in. What a large crowd it was! All expectant and eager for the spectacular "Water-ballet" which was the pièce de résistance of the evening's performance.

Presently an elderly woman, poorly clad, entered; she was leaning heavily on a walking stick. When the uniformed attendant pointed up to the seats for which she had a ticket, she looked at them in dismay, and shook her head. It was obvious that the climb up over those temporarily erected wooden planks was more than she had bargained for. She turned to the attendant and showing him a small folding camp stool which she had carried under her arm, apparently asked him if she might sit on that just where she was. He nodded assent, and found her a spot where she was out of the way of other people coming in, yet where she had a good view of the ring.

After a while, one of the brothers owning this circus came along—looking immaculate in his dress suit. He appeared somewhat astonished when he saw the woman sitting there. Then he went up to her, whispered something, offered her his arm, folded up the camp stool, and led her to a seat quite near at hand, which happened to be one of the most expensive. (Her own ticket had been for the cheapest seats.) Her happiness at this kindly attention was touching. He smiled at her thanks, and went over to the attendant and said a few words to him.

Some minutes later a young man on crutches entered. The attendant motioned him to stand at one side for a moment; and when he had conducted the waiting people to their seats, he led the crippled man to a seat within easy reach. It was evident that orders had gone out that the elderly and the lame were to be given places easily accessible.

With such natural kindliness manifested by the owners, surely the circus animals would be kindly treated, thought the writer.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 81

G. The Restored Commonwealth (continued).

V. From end of Old Testament to birth of Jesues (continued).

3. Syrian rule: B. C. 198-B. C. 168
In B. C. 198 Judea was conquered by Antiochus III the Great of Syria and annexed to Syria. The Jews at first were permitted to live under their own laws, under the high priest and a council
About B. C. 180 the land became the dowry of Cleopatra, a Syrian princess married to Ptolomy Epiphanes, but reclaimed by Antiochus Epiphanes, youngest son of Antiochus the Great
In B. C. 170 Antiochus plundered Jerusalem, profaned the temple and enslaved great numbers of the inhabitants
4. Maccabees: Civil War B. C. 166-B. C. 60
The excesses of Antiochus aroused the revolt of the Maccabees, Mattathias being the first to revolt
In B. C. 165 Judas Maccabaeus regained possession of Jerusalem, purified and rededicated the temple
For twenty years the struggle between Antiochus and his successors and the five Maccabees, sons of Mattathias, continued
In B. C. 143 the Maccabees triumphed completely. The Syrians were driven from the land
5. Roman rule: B. C. 40-A. D. 70
Roman conquest of Judea and Jerusalem B. C. 63
B. C. 40 Herod was declared king of the Jews
(New Testament history begins during this period)

(To Be Continued Daily)

Brevities

New Yorker: The King and Queen of Italy have sent in their wedding rings, but thus far the gold returns from such sources have been disappointing. Perhaps Mussolini expected them to turn in their crowns.

El Paso World News: As Einstein has decided to become one of us, maybe he'll tell his fellow-countrymen how to get a pair of skis through a day-coach door.

Portland Oregonian: A publisher is after Haile Selassie for a book. It would describe the feelings of a conquering lion on being thrown to the Christians.

St. Louis Star-Times: You can't keep both yourself and your business in a liquid condition.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Swinging Door*

By LE PELLEY

RRRR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Why Limit Democracy?

WITH almost Hearstian alarm, the Gentleman from Idaho has again ringed America around with wicked foreigners, seeking through such insidious agencies as the League of Nations to undermine the Constitution and drag a peace-loving people into war.

Unquestionably there is need for Americans and for other peoples to know some of the things Senator Borah said in his Washington Day speech. European statesmen should understand that America will be slow to co-operate in any collective system which appears much more interested in maintaining the *status quo* than in establishing peace on justice. Yet the Senator's words leave a distinct feeling of oversimplification, prejudice and oversight of vital historical developments. And unhappily his remarks, carrying all the sincerity of an ardent lover of his country, appeal to many who have no way of correcting some of the false impressions he gives. They have already been acclaimed in Italy.

The unintentional irony underlying Mr. Borah's speech is that he extols democracy on the national plane, while throwing mud at the first comprehensive effort to introduce democracy on the international plane. Of the United States Constitution he says:

> If liberty, the right . . . to live under established law, to be free from the torture of arbitrary power—if these things are sacred—and they are—then the Constitution which guarantees them is sacred.

Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Ethiopia, China and a host of small nations could take this dictum as the text of what they hope some international constitution will eventually mean to them. For the moment, its most concrete expression is found by them in Geneva's Covenant. So they support the League, and will read with incredulity Mr. Borah's pillorying of its motives, methods and achievements.

Basically Mr. Borah refuses to admit that there has been any advance in international morality or organized peace since Washington's day. His political thinking apparently stops with the sovereign state. Strict neutrality and a good neighbor policy are his stated hopes for preserving America's peace with the world. But there would have been no American Constitution had Washington and the other founders taken a similar view of their own states—as some of them almost did.

The Christian Science Monitor, which has never hesitated to point out flaws in the existing League but also recognizes its achievements and potentialities, submits that political thinking will not—probably cannot in safety—stop with the sovereign state. Mr. Borah illustrates the dangers of such a narrow outlook when he omits mention of the Civil War in developing his thesis that the employment of force against a sovereign state under the Federal Constitution would be "madness." The Union, according to this interpretation, would exist today only through acts of madness, and Lincoln would be discredited.

What Mr. Borah overlooks is that the term, "sovereign state," is not absolute, but relative. Sovereign states of other centuries are now incorporated in the United States, in Italy, in France, due to the emergence of interests larger than the former political units. Today's sovereign states will continue combining to some degree in higher organizations, in order to realize on the international plane Mr. Borah's ideal of "liberty . . . under established law . . . free from the torture of arbitrary power." In a constantly shrinking world that ideal will not be denied international expression.

Safeguarding Free Speech

OWEN D. YOUNG'S appeal for more temperate speech on the radio will be welcomed by all friends of free speech. Mr. Young is being misquoted as saying that free speech depends on wise use of it. Since he is chairman of the advisory council of the National Broadcasting Company, this is being interpreted in some quarters to mean that intemperate speech will be shut off the air. Mr. Young manifestly was making no such threat. Were he, his position would need to be rigorously questioned.

For greatly as the radio has increased the damage that intemperate speech may do, the radio companies must go slowly in their censoring of speakers. The history of freedom of the press is that at times it has been necessary to defend against censorship even intemperate and abusive speech in order to maintain freedom.

Yet in a deeper sense, freedom of speech today may depend on its wise use. When such leaders as Herbert Hoover, "Al" Smith and Senator Robinson indulge in words which Mr. Young points out are confusing and embittering, we may be on the way to such an attitude that others will not hesitate—if they can get the power—to deny any opponent an opportunity to be heard. Wise use of freedom is always a bulwark of freedom.

THE legislative committee investigating Massachusetts' new budget is spluttering with indignation over the discovery of the purchase of three pen sets costing $135 for the State Board of Hairdressers. It wouldn't be so bad if it wasn't for the red ink that goes with them.

A TVA on the Columbia

CLOSE on the heels of the TVA decision by the United States Supreme Court the National Resources Committee releases a report by a regional board advocating establishment on the Columbia River of a Pacific Northwest Power Agency for purposes resembling but not identical with the development under way in the Tennessee Valley. Representative John E. Rankin introduces a bill to set up another copy of TVA on the Potomac River.

Very possibly the four-state area of the Columbia Basin, reputedly containing two fifths of the undeveloped water power in the nation, is, as the board there believes, "the one large region of great promise yet awaiting full development in the United States." A good case can be made for the desirability of a unified agency to handle the power from the Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams now under construction. Yet it will be a good idea not to regard the limited judicial approval of power generation at Muscle Shoals in Alabama as a springboard for a running jump into Utopia on the quickly sprouted wings of government power agencies wherever there are rivers.

The Pacific Northwest itself affords controversies in illustration of the point that it is just as essential to have good planning as it is to have planning at all. There is, for instance, the question whether even a considerable influx of population and industry can provide useful market for the power to be generated by the present projects.

But the decisions already have been made in regard to the construction of these two dams and are very tangibly represented by millions of tons of concrete. Some agency will have to sell or distribute the electrical energy from them anyway. Sponsors of the dams justify them, moreover, as aids to navigation, and the Grand Coulee project as being more for irrigation than for power. Whether such reclamation works can escape the stigma of foolishness in view of the intended retirement of millions of acres of crop lands depends on the success of moving families there from the submarginal "dry land farming" areas.

Wisely the Pacific Northwest regional planners advise against an organization of such wide scope as the Tennessee Valley Authority with its forestation, soil conservation and social rehabilitation aspects. The proposed agency would leave navigation to the army corps of engineers, agricultural development to the reclamation service and resettlement administration, and devote itself almost solely to producing and marketing electric power.

Even there, thorny enough questions arise. The relative freedom of TVA from political patronage has been purchased largely by the vigilant integrity of George W. Norris and Chairman Arthur E. Morgan, exemplifying the importance of personnel in administration. And the natural engineering eagerness to get at the additional eight dams that could be built along the Columbia will call for extreme restraint until the first two shall prove their worth.

Dr. Cook Again!

COOK or Peary? After a lull of many years, Dr. Frederick A. Cook again reopens the controversy over the discovery of the North Pole. Headlines will not alter history. Men no longer dispute the decision of the world's great geographical societies that Admiral Peary was the discoverer of the pole and that the claim of Dr. Cook was a colossal hoax.

There was something more compelling in Peary's claim than the greasy journal, the crumpled scraps of astronomical calculations the Admiral brought back across the Polar Sea to his depot at Cape Columbia; something more inspiring than material evidence recorded when Peary stood where all the world was south and scrawled into his log the greatest epic of all arctic discovery, "The pole at last!" A quarter of a century of indomitable persistence through repeated trial and failure had proved the fiber of his character. The finest tribute ever paid was that of Peary's contemporary, Roald Amundsen, "The reason I know Peary reached the pole is that I know Peary."

However much one may regret the revival of Dr. Cook's claim, it is not easy to dismiss this man from memory without an impartial backward glance. To emphasize the pathos of his belated plea or dwell upon his long imprisonment for stock-promotion fraud might provoke misguided pity or even greater public resentment. There is another side to the man the world sees only as an impostor.

Few persons remember his valiant service as surgeon of the Belgica when that ship was caught in the ice and forced to winter in the antarctic many years ago. One of the finest stories of the far, forbidding South is written around the work of Dr. Cook, who, single-handed, kept the Belgica's disabled, half-famished people supplied with seal meat.

Somewhere along the frozen trail that beckons only the hardiest men, Dr. Cook's compass led him astray; maybe a sudden impulse for self-glorification, offering "the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them" in exchange for the enduring satisfaction that being true to oneself can alone achieve. Beyond that mirage of muddled-up ambition stands a fellow the world today cannot perceive — the hero of the Belgica, a man who lost his bearings but may still find the way back.

Gold, Lead and Leather

Book News of the Day

THE 100,000 men who poured into California in 1849 had two urgent needs; they must hear from home, and they must get their gold, if they found it, down from the tangled canyons of the Sierras to safekeeping. Enterprising individuals began carrying letters in and gold out of the diggings in boats, in wagons, on pack trains, horseback and afoot. They charged enormous fees, sometimes as much as an ounce of gold dust, $16, for carrying a single letter a hundred miles or so. But the difficulties and risks they faced were also enormous. Soon these services were merged into local concerns, and these in turn were amalgamated with branches of the eastern firms, the Adams Express Company (1850) and Wells Fargo (1851). In 1855 the Adams Company, caught in a St. Louis bank failure, went under, and until late in the 1890's the story of express west of the Mississippi is the story of Wells Fargo.

This story, gleaned from old newspapers, manuscript collections, a few printed sources and the recollections of old timers, and related by Neill C. Wilson in TREASURE EXPRESS: Epic Days of the Wells Fargo (New York: Macmillan. $2.50), is as confused as the times which brought it forth. It is seemingly impossible to unify into a continuous narrative the thousand phases of the vast development spread over half a continent as new mines opened up in all the mountain states. But Mr. Wilson has caught the spirit which animated those adventurous young men in an epic young land, the aura of romance in which the glittering or time-scarred Concord coaches go rumbling down the canyons of the past, with their six half-wild broncos, their booted and bewhiskered drivers, handling the ribbons and the sixteen-foot lash with a lordly air as they swing their ton and a quarter of vehicle around breath-taking curves above yawning chasms, grim-faced "shotgun messenger" mounting guard on the box, with thousands of dollars in "dust" or bullion in a steel chest at their feet, and a dozen or more passengers crowded together inside or shivering or roasting on the top.

To this must be added the imminence of grim, masked forms, weighted down with Winchesters, sixshooters and cartridge belts, who might step from behind any tree or boulder the threat of feathered arrow, blinding blizzard, choking sandstorm, wind, rain, lightning and flood. There were gallant, picturesque and grotesque personalities on both sides of the law. Some of them have passed into legend, and some of them might vie with Robin Hood for chivalry and daring.

A delightfully rich collection of episodes, picturesque, romantic, most of them literally true and all of them true in spirit, a vivid panorama of an alluring epoch, written with a dash and verve befitting the subject. K. C. K.

Friends of a Feather

WE HAVE seen more hairy woodpeckers at our feeding station than ever before this year. Perhaps it is because we have nailed more pieces of suet onto the decayed part of that gnarled, 75-year-old greening tree than in previous winters. This morning, at their breakfast time, there were four of those big birds in the apple tree all at the same time. Three of them with their lurid headpieces were males, and one, with her black and white bonnet, was a female. Three of them were chipping away at as many pieces of suet, and the other was seeking larvae higher up under the bark of a huge limb.

From a Painting by Louis Agassiz Fuerties

Yesterday was the best day we have had. There were two hairy woodpeckers, two downys, one nuthatch and three chickadees. The hairys would peck away at the food, then raise their heads high in the air and look around. The downys would select the less favorable positions farther down the tree trunk, and fly off to break up the small pieces they had detached. Then the nuthatch would go in and help himself. Then the chickadees would flit in and out, whenever the coast was clear.

Watching our bird feeding station must be like watching the animals drink at some African waterhole. It is as though the lions and elephants came in first, then the less powerful animals, and then the little deer.

Our birdhouse itself is tied with wires to the bole of the tree. It is about a foot square, and eight inches high from ridge to floor. It has a slant roof to shed rain and snow. We put crumbs and wild bird seed onto the floor of the house, which is completely open in front; and sometimes bones, with meat scraps clinging to them. On the roof of the house we keep wired two large pieces of suet, in addition to the four pieces nailed to the bole of the tree. This varied diet seems to suit birds of different tastes and temperaments.

We found the starlings and bluejays so numerous and noisy that it was not much fun feeding them; especially since their presence kept the gentler nuthatches and chickadees away; so we cut down on their rations, putting out only a few crumbs and seeds, just to ease our consciences and to appear not to be too discriminating. We major in suet, which is more appealing to the woodpeckers, chickadees and nuthatches.

These latter fellows pecking away there attract the starlings, which, finding nothing but suet, fly away, leaving the feast for the other birds. Recently one big hairy woodpecker was concentrating on a piece of suet located on one side of the slant roof, when a lone starling swooped down and alighted on the other side. Mr. Woodpecker, sensing another presence, stopped pecking and peered around the edge of the roof. He looked the starling right in the eye. We hoped to see a contest, but Mr. Starling decided very suddenly that he did not like suet.

The downy woodpeckers, generally more common in our neighborhood, appear at our feeding station in about equal numbers with the hairy variety this year. This is why we are proud of the success of our feeding station. But we have not yet succeeded in attracting the red polls or cedar waxwings.

The downy woodpeckers, being smaller, do not feed close to their larger cousins, but accept the remotest bits of suet, or wait until the big nine-inch chaps have flown. We have seen chickadees and nuthatches feeding together, but the latter get first choice. The little blackcaps keep a weather eye open for the nuthatches, as they come creeping down the tree trunk, bottom side up. Sometimes two chickadees vie for the same place, and one of them quits in favor of the other. Just how the fugitive knows the newcomer is stronger than he intrigues my curiosity. Perhaps he is just a bully, and is no stronger.

We have noticed that while most of the birds prefer to feed between 7 and 10 o'clock, a few of all varieties drop in for a snack off and on during the day.

No doubt sparrows, starlings and bluejays are entitled to their affection as much as the other birds; but somehow we prefer to feed the gentler or rarer birds, although our consciences tell us that the commoner, more aggressive birds are also entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The bluejay is certainly a colorful bird, wearing his baseball suit summer and winter; and his squeaky voice is amusing. The starling, with his yellow bill and iridescent coat is not a bad fellow when alone, but noisy droves of him are obnoxious. The sparrow is a bold chap, and neither his color nor voice commends him.

And so, as in picking a human friend, I believe one is entitled to choose his feathered friends. L. H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Winter From a Pullman Window

By Frank L. Perrin

NEAR DETROIT, MICH.

TODAY the train which I boarded in Boston is carrying me, despite some delays, definitely back toward that rugged section of the Middle West where I experienced, in my boyhood, winters more severe, and in many respects much more difficult to endure, than the one now promising to linger unapologetically in the lap of spring. I am conscious of the probability that casual and undocumented references to the rigors and usual discomforts of a New England or midwestern winter are misconstrued or not comprehended by people who have always made their homes in more salubrious climates. But to the native or adopted northerner it is not so remarkable, after all, that in February railroad travel is often interrupted or trains suspended because of towering banks of snow which have been whipped into almost impenetrable fortifications and carved, sometimes, into fantastic and grotesque shapes by the north wind.

But as I ride along in comfort and comparative safety in the spacious observation car there is recalled the vision of earlier winters on the unprotected Wisconsin prairie farm, and the battle necessary to protect cattle, sheep and horses from suffering while the thermometer registered 40 below zero, Fahrenheit. The country schoolhouse, a mile distant, was reached over roads which a team of horses could not have negotiated. The farmhouse itself was warmed by wood-burning stoves, the heat from which never penetrated to the "boys'" bedrooms on the second floor. And a few miles beyond the farm, on the trout stream that crossed our land, was a grist mill driven by a water wheel.

* * *

Today I have observed many farms and farm homes as we passed them. Outwardly the houses and barns are similar to those familiar to me in years past. But with the release from many of the limitations of pioneer days there have come to the farms modern machines, devices and appliances which have made existence more comfortable even in winter. Electric power, the domestic internal combustion motor, running water in houses and barns, a usually available fuel supply, and a hundred other conveniences have contributed both to leisure and opportunity.

And yet I wondered, as the evening lengthened last night, and as one lighted farm home after another seemed to march past us as we sped along, if the people in the houses, the fathers and mothers and boys and girls, were gathered around the living room table and reading, or knitting, or studying, as the families of an earlier generation used to do. For some reason I have the disturbing suspicion that this is not a present-day custom, even in the country. I wish it were.

* * *

People traveling on railway trains seem to have lost some of their former loquaciousness. I do not feel that I have grown to be forbidding or reserved in my demeanor or appearance, and yet for some reason or another I do not find myself so often in conversation with my fellow travelers as in the old days. I regret this at times, and wonder if the fault is mine. After all, perhaps it can be explained. We travel somewhat more "exclusively" perhaps than formerly. The Pullmans are not as well filled usually as were the day coaches of the '80's which, by the way, served by night as well. And there are papers and magazines to be read in the lounge car, or things like this to be written in the absolute privacy of one's section of the sleeping car.

In a short time now the train will reach Chicago. I will find that city changed, in keeping with the other changes noted everywhere. How reassuring it is to realize that none of these transitions, these evidences of growth and development, are revolutionary, and that none have been brought about except by processes of orderly development. Nowhere are there evidences of disorder, of cataclysmic upheavals, of social disaster, of racial rivalries. The alarmists, some of them among the politicians, some of them among writers and editors, would have us believe that we have escaped, or have experienced, or are about to defend ourselves against some disastrous thing, named or unnamed. And yet, in the language of some friendly philosopher, we are assured that the things most dreaded never happen. Well, we know they never have happened, and we have every reason to know that they never will.

Mirror of Opinion

The Newspaper and the Public

A FINE appreciation of the press is expressed in a judgment just handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which Justice Sutherland, delivering the judgment, said:

> The newspapers, magazines and other journals of the country, it is safe to say, have shed and continue to shed more light on the public and business affairs of the nation than any other instrumentality of publicity; and since informed public opinion is the most potent of all restraints upon misgovernment, the suppression or abridgment of the publicity afforded by a free press cannot be regarded otherwise than with grave concern.
>
> A free press stands as one of the great interpreters between the Government and the people. To allow it to be fettered is to fetter ourselves.

And this is not the only tribute recorded to the credit of the press recently, for only a few days ago, speaking of the manner in which newspapers give intelligent publicity to scientific advances, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, noted astronomer, said:

> I regard the newspaper as on the whole the most effective adult educational influence.

Added to this was the statement of Ray Lyman Wilbur, former United States Secretary of the Interior:

> There has been increasing accuracy in scientific news. . . . When such news is simply and accurately given, I think it has a very substantial effect upon public thinking.

The Vancouver Sun and other up-to-date newspapers have felt very strongly that it was part of the newspaper's function to enlighten the public along those scientific lines in which statistics show the average man to be most ignorant.

The honest newspaper does not say things because they are popular, but because they are right. It endeavors to ascertain what sound policy is, and thereafter advocate it. That implies service—service which is worth while.

The science and art of government are under inspection and economic problems are being explored from scores of varied approaches, not by professional thinkers, but by sincere men who have been trained in the laboratories of experience.

The modern newspaper seeks to keep in touch with such thought, digesting and reproducing it in a manner that stands or falls because of its logic or lack of logic.

That is how the newspaper seeks to make public opinion.—*Vancouver* (B. C.) *Sun.*

Britain's Social Services

NO OTHER country can parallel our assumption of social responsibility for public assistance against destitution, state insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age, industrial disease and accident.

And when it is realized that all these social advantages have been made in fifty years under democratic forms of government and by evolutionary procedures; and despite the economic and industrial disturbances incidental to a devastating war, the British people may feel proud, thankful and hopeful.—*Mr. W. A. Appleton, Secretary, General Federation of Trade Unions,* in the *Quarterly Journal of that organization.*

The Wide Horizon

A Ten-Year Plan for Children

By the Viscountess Astor, M. P.
President, Ten-Year Plan for Children

A NATION'S most valuable capital is its children. Upon their quality depends the stamina of a state and its power of survival. That is why in the last half century Great Britain has seen a quickened conception of the importance of caring well for the young.

No country can afford to neglect "education" today and in an age of plans for every conceivable activity some of us have thought the time opportune for the publication of a Ten-Year Plan for Children.

By 1948 there will be 2,000,000 fewer children in school in England and Wales than there were in 1913. What we lack in quantity we must make up in quality. Not a moment should be lost in insuring that the training which this diminishing population is to receive shall be of the best, and, what is more, that that training shall be given every opportunity to be really effective. Our Ten-Year Plan sets out to be a Children's Charter whereby the State must of duty provide a school service for every child from the age of two to eighteen. We believe that, if a system is to work, its foundations must be secure and that true economy is to deal with the conditions affecting the youngest children upward and to deal with those conditions as a whole.

* * *

We have in partial operation an excellent system of education and a body of teachers, sensitive loyal and enthusiastic. Both the curriculum and the teachers are, however, hampered by deficiencies on the material side of education which we consider are capable of being put right immediately. All is not well when still 16 per cent of the children entering elementary schools at five years old are found to be physically defective and when 80 per cent of the school buildings in the country are below modern standards of hygiene and efficiency.

Teachers will tell you what a vast difference it makes to their work and to a child's development to have the right environment during those nine years of compulsory school attendance. The school buildings erected by local authorities in recent years are admirable, with good playgrounds, adequate space, room for practical work and efficient heating and lighting, but the older buildings are more often than not a disgrace, cramping the efforts of teachers and taught.

It is no exaggeration to say that four-fifths of the schools in the country are out of date and unsuitable according to modern standards. Some of them are over fifty years old. In many the playgrounds are inadequate and ill-shaped, there is no hot water, the equipment is old fashioned and the interior decoration resembles a barrack or a workshop. Such buildings must be either reconditioned or rebuilt, for it is just as necessary to abolish slum schools as it is to do away with slum homes.

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No scheme of this magnitude can be carried out by local authorities without increased help from the national exchequer, but help should be made conditional upon plans being submitted whereby a guarantee is given that every school in an area will be brought up to the required standard within ten years at the latest. We suggest that a grant on these terms should be given at the rate of 50 per cent and we calculate that, if a loan were raised to cover the capital expenditures involved, the total annual charge for a period of fifty years would be not more than £5,000,000 per annum. This sum is, after all, but half the cost of a battleship and, in comparison with many other forms of expenditure, a modest enough subsidy to the most vital of all industries — that responsible for the training of our future citizens.

It is these future citizens which constitute a nation's life blood. At present, care and attention are lavished upon them until they attain school-leaving age and then a considerable proportion, through the nature of the unregulated trades into which they drift, lose all contact with educational influences. The case for the raising of the school-leaving age to fifteen is complete, and equally convincing is that for day-continuation classes which every juvenile should be compelled to attend for at least two half days a week until he or she reaches eighteen.

This plan is not the dream of idealists. I think it is more practical than any of the plans which the Government have in hand. The standard of living in England is among the highest in the world, but much has yet to be accomplished. This plan will make some of that accomplishment possible and I believe that when its proposals are understood they will be not only supported but carried into effect.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Medical Survey

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reply to "Medical Survey," by M. E. M., in your letter column, stating that a nation-wide medical survey was to be imposed on United States citizens: this need not be alarming. All one who is not interested in a medical examination needs to do is to decline to answer. That is our constitutional privilege. WALTER S. WHEATON

Los Angeles, Calif.